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CINCINNATY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1845.

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD: PUBLISHED DAILY, BY Gamaliel Bailey, Jr. AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY HERALD. AND PHILANTHROPIST, 18 PUPLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

AT CINCINNATI At One Dollar a year, always payable in advance Or Two Dollars, payable within the year. OFFICE-MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE, FIFTH DOOR ABOVE THIRD, UP STAIRS

Camaliel Bailey, Jr.

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Thos. H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothers, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell) bro O.J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis. N. Barrier, Esq. W. Union O. Br. A. Brower, Law burg, Ia. S. Galloway, Columbus, O. Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Ky. June 25 lyw

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

TTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to tak Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for the States of Vernout and Connecticut, offers his ser-vices for the collection of claims in the Federal an State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilto Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilto.
Refer to Pond, Esq. Bucksport, Maine.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
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Alfred Edwards & Co., New-York City.
N. Bacon, sr. Esq. New-Haven, Conn.
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David Irwin, Esq. Greenville, O.
Rev. T. E. Thomas, Hamilton, O.
Milter & McCullough, Cincinnati.
Office on Third street, three doors east of Main.

A CARD. G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, Attorneys a law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and dilingent attention to any business entrusted to them in Wan

CTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectfull

ROBERT PORTER, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS No. 172, Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side,

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreig nd Domestic Dry Goods.—Terms Cash. non 4 RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, BANK NOTE ENGRAVER WESTERN OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN,
CINCINNATI,
Bonds:

Bank Notes; Bonds;
Bills of Exchange; Brafts;
Cards;
Executed in a superior style, and at Eastern prices.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality and all kinds constantly on hand.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—
Checks on Trust Co. and Lafayette Bank.
Bills of Exchange and Blank Brafts on letter sheet. Bank Notes; Bills of Exchange;

f Exchange and Blank Drafts, on letter sheet. THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufac

Sycamore street, East side, near Eighth street, it vites the public to test the quality of his Oil, which warrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machine and the manufacture of Wooleus, being free from vitrand other pernicious ingredients. He will exchange O for Lard No. 1 or 2. JOHN F. DAIR & Co.

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

AND DEALERS IN GRASS SEEDS. Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets

PREMIUM COLORS,
NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner G-PREMIUM
WYORK DVE HOUSE, corner Gano and visite out, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
g, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., dow
W, TEASDALE. HAYDEN & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Staple and Fan-cy Dry Goods, Fifth street, 2 doors west of Race, North Side. N. P. IGLEHART,

PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Mechant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car

Body Line, James O'Connor & Co., Proprietors,

For the transportation of Freight via. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore New-York and Boston—at it lowest Rates.

oct 5 wly KEYS FITTED, NEW AND SECOND.

HAND HOOKS.

TATIONERY, Slates, Prints, Blank Books, School Books, Toy Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Tea and Table Spoons, Sciesors, Knives, Razors, Razor Stops. Shaving Glasses, Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Hair, Tooth. and Cloth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Ladies Tuck and Side Combs, Snuff and Fancy Boxes, Magic Lanterns, &cc., by

No. 277, N. W. cor. Gano & Main st., bet. 6th & 7th.

J. H. is agent for Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pilis;
H. Kochler's Medical Candy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheumatic lotion: sprain Liniment. HAND BOOKS.

lotion sprain Limment.
—ALSO—
Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Astlma, Dyspepsia, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys.

may 29 lyw

BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO., WROLESALE AND BETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce, N E corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cinci N. E. Corner of Walniu and Sixth streets, Cincinnate N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Soaj and Candles at manufacturers' prices. non 16 lydaw

ARD O'll FACTORY, Corner of Walniu
And Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT

KLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Larr

Oil Factory is now in successful operation. They warrant their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer saie low for Cash.

for sale low for Cash.

N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied from fexpense at the shortest notice.

nov 16-1ydaw W. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesal Dealer in Earthesa, Chima and Glass ware, corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati.

AMES R. SHARP, Importer of British and German Lace Goods, Scotch and Swiss Mus fins Gloves, Mitts, &c. No 28 Cedar street, New York No 56 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. oct 19 d-w OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Ag't. JOHN P. DONOGH.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, And Leather Dealer,

TIPCASH paid for HIDES & SKINS, TAN BARK sought a the highest market prices, get 24 de wiy

Wagon Boxes, of every description.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market incinnati, Ohio. oct 15 ly J. O. DOUGLASS, MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. oct 16 ly FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH CINCINNATI, OHIO.

L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have token this com Ouse.

Also—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office
3 kept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to
heir interest to call at this House.

Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to
heir interest to call at this House. A. L. ROSS & CO.

Thursday, January 10, 1845.

The Effect of Mr. Calhoun's Diplo

If Mr. Calhoun could be retained at the head death to enterprise and population. of the State Department four years longer, pursuing the same shameless diplomacy in refer-Even the cautious and discreet editors of the Friend, but is now a Methodist preacher. He warrant, in fact, for representing as the opinions of the People, the real and only sovereign of this country—nor any shadow of justification this country—nor any shadow of justification the will discuss the subjects of War and Slave-

out the world, or to encourage its continuance. been beating the bushes in vain. "In what legislation of the United States," it | We tell friend Bates, that all wisdom was no asks, "does the Executive find any expression born with him, nor will it die with him. It is of the public will against the abolition of sla- quite possible that the labors of such men as is to be found an evidence of a design on the Lundy, Jay, Birney and Channing, have develpart of the United States to defend slavery in oped some ideas, some facts, some principles, the abstract, or to make head against the de- which may not be unworthy the notice of even signs of other countries to abolish it? Is it to Elisha Bates, be ound in our act denouncing the African Mr. Bates must excuse our apparent severity

People and Government of the United States." for Mr. Bates to open his mouth at this late the National Intelligencer, is full of significance. consideration, however humble may have been It leads to the hope that the violence of the their efforts. pro-slavery men of the country will ere long We hope this gentleman may see the propriedrive all the opponents of slavery, of every ty, in future numbers, of manifesting more of grade, to take common ground against it.

that the policy of this Government, in profes- demonstrates a mind which has learned to litsion, at least, and that of the British Govern- tle purpose. ment, are in fact identical on the subject of this Union have in succession abolished slavery self and Judge Wood, as follows: within their limits and the Constitutions of "The case was this: A slave fled from his own

The policy of our Government in reference to the slave trade in other countries is then referred to, the object being to prevent the spread of slavery, and the Intelligencer contends that of slavery, and the Intelligencer contends that in principle our declarations upon this subject are not distinguishable from the avowal of the British Government, that having abolished layery in her own dominions she will constant.

"That the forbearance to pursue a legal right, is a good consideration for a promise.

"That, under the constitution and laws of the Government and the strange avowals of the slave." resent Administration, the same paper refers o the Treaty of Washington, which was so warmly supported by Mr. Calhoun, in one of last Friday. The House resolved itself into the clauses of which both parties agree "that Committee of the Whole, ruled out all other they will unite in all becoming representations business, and commenced the consideration of and remonstrances, with any and all powers Ingersoll's resolutions, to which were appended

march in wealth and population. Till this be they please of Cincinnati, growl with impatience at the absurd conduct of the merchants in the interior of Kentucky, grow eloquent in praise of the natural advantages of Louisville, and pile appeal upon appeal to her business men-and it will avail nothing. How, in view of all this can the Press of that State relious house, and are now ready, at all times, main apathetic, while the slavery-men are nodate travellers and boarders, on reasonable again renewing their efforts, to depopulate P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this Kentucky of freemen, and people its waste

> For one, while we rejoice in the robust pros perity of Cincinnati, we take no pleasure in the lingering movements of Louisville. We would much rather see all the cities of the West keeping pace with our own, but this cannot be so long as they choose to uphold a system of labor which violates every natural law, and

"The Evangelical Union." Such is the title of a new semi-monthly pe ence to Texas that he has already reserted to, odical, to be published and edited at Mt. Pleawe should have great hope of our country .- | sant, Ohio, by Elisha Bates. He was once a bold attempt to place the United States at the opinion of it. So far as we can discover, he is far from Pittsburgh, the object being to direct report, a few passages from the speech of Mr. is our Administration, forgetful of its proper a way as to run no risk of wearing the crown and Ohio, by this route by Pittsburgh, through ed that no rupture with Mexico would follow duties, and of whom it represents, laboring to of martyrdom. His paper is to take "the broad the Monongahela Improvements, to Browns in consequence of annexation. "There was a mpress upon the Government of France, opin-ground of promoting all the benevolent purpo-ville, thence to Cumberland, and so on by the sinew of war, the best of all its sinews, which ions concerning slayery, its virtue in the abstract, and its value in the concrete, which the "Infidelity and Roman Catholicism," "War Ministerial organs of this Government have no and Slavery," are to bow their heads like bulfor obtruding, even if true and universally active, "as he is unconnected with any party knowledged, upon the Government of France." | ry, but, as no be confined to the present beater The Intelligencer proceeds to argue that it is track." He will strike out new paths-mayno part of the policy of the United States to hap, he will soar, on wings sublime, above the discountenance the abolition of slavery through- heads of us, poor pioneers who have so long

slave-trade as piracy? Is it to be found in any We cannot allow any new comer into the antiother act of the Representatives of the People slavery vineyard to put on airs. Those who hitherto, has been the uniform language of the by their services and sacrifices have made it safe Such a paragraph, in a leading editorial of hour for the dumb, are entitled to some small

that modesty, which always belongs to those The next step of the Intelligencer is to show, who are apt to teach, and the want of which

Slave-Case--Error Corrected. slavery. What principle, it asks, has the Brit- Sometime since we published a paragraph ish Government avowed "even according to the from a Chillicothe paper, announcing as we Secretary's statement of it, which the United thought, a singular decision in a slave-case be-States have not acted upon, to a certain extent, fore the Supreme Court. The implication was and avowed to an extent still larger. Great that the Court held the sale of a slave in this Britain has abolished slavery in her territories: State to be valid. We are pleased to see in the in part, the United States has done the same. Ohio Statesman, a statement from Judge Bur-More than one half of the original States of chard, giving the true decision, made by him-

four of the newly admitted States contain in-terdictions of slavery within them."

er, was pursued and recaptured in Pike county, Ohio. Sundry citizens of this Stateagreed with the owner, that if he would relinquish his right

Congress and Texas. The Texas question was at last taken up within whose dominions such markets (slave Weller's and Douglass', as amendments. will urge upon all such powers the propriety ed progress. Now for the struggle.

and the work of the press would be, not to tions we are laying for our worldly welfare. but the Chair said that a motion to suspend the stimulate her to use her natural advantages to Hitherto, the people of the West have de-rules took precedence of business under the some purpose, but simply to record her rapid pended for the carriage of their products to rules. The House then adopted the motion by various markets, chiefly upon the great high- a vote of 107 to 63. lone, your newspapers may be as jealous as ways furnished by Nature, in our navigable The first business in order being the considthem. But, the time is coming, when nature for annexation; Mr. Cary objected that as he afforded by the former becoming tributary and make such a motion; but the Chair overruled subordinate to those opened by the latter. We the objection, and Mr. Ingersoll's motion was

Northern Ohio is projecting a rail road from to the Committee of the Whole. rail road to Baltimore.

ontinuous line of communication between tion might be."

transported to the Atlantic scaboard in half the own. time that is required to convey it to New Orleans, our trade with the former section must augment incalculably, and what is better still, of the United States? No; directly the reverse, have borne the burden and heat of the day, and less detriment from heavy charges on freight. manding at discretion, the Western and South Western trade by the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Northern and North Eastern, by the Rail Road and the Lake, will of course be the

Grand Emporium of this central world, These works, commencing, one at Sandusky, nd the other, at this place, are now in rapid rogress. Eighty miles upon both, forty at each termination, have been completed, at an expense of one million, two hundred thousand dollars. The Mad River and Erie Rail Road, commencing at Sandusky, and terminating at

the anxiety of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to complete their work to the Ohio River. If they expect to retain any thing like a fair share of the trade and travel of the West, British Government, that having about the slavery in her own dominions, she will constantly exert herself in all proper ways, to procure its abolition elsewhere. As corroborative proof of this, and to expose at the same time the contradiction between the practice of the contradiction between the practice of the slave. The the consideration of the promise, was the plaintiff's relinquishment of the right to remove his they must not waste time. Thenerto time has a right to pursue a fugitive slave into this State, to take and remove him; that the oblitation was collectable, because, upon the facts, the consideration of the promise, was the plaintiff's relinquishment of the right to remove his they must not waste time. Thenerto time has a right to pursue a fugitive slave into this one hundred and thirty miles of staging across the mountains, it could hardly compete with so direct and easy a route as would be afforded by the line of Rail Road now in progress between they must not waste time. Hitherto this has Cincinnati and the Lake.

The prize to be lost is too valuable, and the for want of adequate enterprise. According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the business operations of the road for the year markets,) are allowed to exist, and that they Committee after some debate rose and report. ending 30th September last, were of the most satisfactory character. The increase of travel

rivers, so widely distributed, and our inland eration of the Land Bill, Mr. Ingersoll moved eas. Roads and canals have been subordinate to to lay it aside, and take up the joint resolution will give place to Art, the communications had the floor, the gentleman had no right to

adelphia and Baltimore are just as deeply in- Whole-also a resolution pledging this country terested in directing the Eastern trade of the Great West through Cincinnnati, up the Ohio, along the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, or the Pennsylvania Canal.

To protect Texas till the question of annexation from the slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia, form the slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still lives to give cash and the highest price for Negroes."

Many of us, a vast majority of us, not only do not restrain our public authorities from this wicked course, but we actually give our votes for men pledged to the whole system of slavery;

Mountime, the enterprise of a portion of duced by Mr. Belser, read twice, and committed

eveland to some point on the Ohio river, not | The Intelligencer recites in advance of the the wants of the West, and calculated to de- believe that the measure would produce a rup-Rail Roads, when completed, will constitute a and he did not know what the state of the ques-

incinnati and Sandusky, bringing the former No-and nobody else knows. All informawithin a few hours of the Lake, and three days tion on this subject is studiously withheld from of New-York. The effect of this upon the the People; and the Democracy, which premmerce of the West must be most decisive. tends to be fired with such zeal for the integri-A large portion of the freight and travel, now ty of the Nation's domain, folds its hands be seeking an outlet by other routes, would natur- meekly, confident that Mr. Calhoun will do ally flow by this direct communication to the great Atlantic emporium. We now make our chief purchases at the Eastern sea ports; but, ally a part of our territory, the go-by, while the chief purchases at the Eastern sea ports; but, ally a part of our territory, the go-by, while the communication of an good Government, are "The loss by death (says the New-Orleans at the foundation of an good Government, are Argus) in bringing slaves from a Northern edimate, which our planters are under the limitety necessity of doing, is not less than Twenty-Five you, not again to repeat your assertion, that you have nothing to do with slavery. Would very in other countries than our own? Where Granville Sharpe and Clarkson, Garrison and great Atlantic emporium. We now make our leaders will dare to give Oregon, which is rewhen by this new avenue, freight can be plotting to seize a territory which is not our

disagreed to.

The entire Presidential vote, leaving So Carolina out of the account, is 1,327,322 62,263 2,678,118

Polk is in the minority by 23,474 votes.

Our friend Elizur Wright, who has lately een associated in the editorship of the Boston Chronicle, occasionally grows musical about means of the Company are too large, to permit Texas. He perpetrates the following for the them to let the West slip out of their hands, benefit of his neighbor of the Marning Post benefit of his neighbor of the Morning Post, not the only fat Democrat it will suit:

"O, we cannot get to Texas,
"Where duns will never vex us,
"We're so many and so fat;
"But round Polk we all will rally,
"He'll bring to us that valley,
"Brother rascals, swing the hat!"

Are the People of the Free States morally responsible for Slavery and the Slave Trade, in the District of Columbia and Florida.

times bloody."
The following advertisements will show something of its character:

"General Slave Agency Office .- Gentlemen

This frightful loss of life, with the increased demand for cotton, and the protective tariff on demand for cotton, and the protective tariff on you will have nothing to do with slavery. General Assembly of Ohio.

The Senate seems to be employed somewhat diligently in arranging the details of the School

The School man life on Southern plantations is so great,

A motion having been made to strike out the words, "fifty dollars," as the compensation of County Superintendent, some one moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but this was lost only seven voting for it. The former more and husbands from their wives paratite form their wives paratite form. lost, only seven voting for it. The former mo-tion was also lost.

The former mo-tion was also lost.

The former mo-their children, brother from brother, and sister laid upon the table. On the 6th, nothing of importance was done in the Senate or House. The bill to repeal the South. And then paint to yourselves, my read-

Now the migration meant one thing, and the importation another thing; we shall not differ about the term importation: it was the foreign slave trade. What then did migration mean, if it was not the Domestic Slave Trade, and if Congress had not rever to expense it was the majority is by no congress had not rever to expense it.

not suppress it?

Every man unprejudiced must acknowledge annexation, in some form or other.

CINCINATY, WEILEY, ADVINIONALLY, AND PRINCE TO AND STATES AND STAT There is no good reason why they should not.

State to another." Does this look fixe naving nothing to do with slavery, freemen? When-colonization Society, and to other bodies of citizens, for other purposes. There is no reactive has been by stress of weather or other circumstance driven into British territory. our Executive has immediately made it a na-tional interest, and demanded a return of the slaves or compensation. Such was the case of the brig Corvel, a regular slaver from the Dis-trict of Columbia. The brig Encomium, the Enterprise, &c., &c.; and a letter to our Minis-ter in London, contained the following remark-

NO. IV.

The Coast-Wise American Slave Trade—
What is it?—And how far are the People of the Free States responsible for it?

The most immediately pressing of the matters with which the United States legation at London is now charged, is the claim of certain London is now charged, is the claim of certain the control of t subordinate to those opened by the latter. We are on the threshold of this change. The Eastern people are beginning fully to appreciate the importance of the West, and the competition between their large cities for a monopoly of its trade, favors the opening of new, and more rapid modes of communication between the two sections.

New-York and Boston have a common interest in the establishment of a great high way from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, thence by water and rail road to the East; while Phil
the objection, and Mr. Ingersoll's motion was busines of transporting slaves by sea, under the sustained, ayes 85, noes not counted.

The joint resolution was then read, and Messrs. Weller and Douglass obtained leave to offer their resolutions as amendments. So at last the Texas question was reached, and the debate opened by C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Belser. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. Tibbatts now brought forward his bill for annexation, which was read twice by its title and committed to the Committee of the business of transporting slaves by sea, under the business of transporting slaves by sea, under the protection of the American flag, from the business of transporting slaves by sea, under the protection of the American flag, from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Only Inginia, and Messrs. Weller and Douglass obtained leave to offer their resolutions as amendments. So at last the Texas question was reached, and the debate opened by C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Belser. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

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Mr. Tibbatts now brought forward his bill for annexation, which was read twice by its title and committed to the Committee of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Sulver the protection of the American flag, from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Col

power to correct the action of Congress and of the Executive.

for men pledged to the whole system of slavery; and while we insist that we have nothing to do "General Slave Agency Office. South, and others, who wish planters from the South, and others, who wish with slavery, and no responsibility for its continued and aggravated cruelties, we do in fact. with our votes and our money sustain the whole bold attempt to place the United States at the head of a grand slaveholding League. In an able article of Jan. 2d, they say—"Here again is our Administration, forgetful of its proper is our Administration. The speech of Mr. Ingersol. One important statement he made hear so much noise, but opposed to them in such is our Administration, forgetful of its proper is opinion of it. So far as we can discover, he is far from Pittsburgh, the object being to direct report, a few passages from the speech of Mr. Ingersol. One important statement he made hear so much noise, but opposed to them in such lows, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana away as to run no risk of wearing the crown and Ohio, by this route by Pittsburgh, through ed that no rupture with Mexico would follow slaves to part with will do well to a carlian duration. Cash for Negroes.—The subscription of it. So far as we can discover, he is far from Pittsburgh, the object being to direct report, a few passages from the speech of Mr. Ingersol. One important statement he made hear so much noise, but opposed to them in such lows, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana away as to run no risk of wearing the crown and Ohio, by this route by Pittsburgh, through ed that no rupture with Mexico would follow slaves to part with will do well to a carlian account of the commerce and travel of lows, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana was, that from high quarters he had been assuraway as to run no risk of wearing the crown and Ohio, by this route by Pittsburgh, through ed that no rupture with Mexico would follow slaves to part with will do well to a carlian account of the commerce and travel of lows, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana was, that from high quarters he had been assuraway as to run no risk of wearing the crown and Ohio, by this route by Pittsburgh, through each can about the wind of the commerce and travel of lows was, that from high quarters he had been assured by Pittsburgh, through the Monongahela Improvements, to Brownstille, thence to Cumberland, and so on by the rail road to Baltimore.

In the was a sinew of war, the best of all its sinews, which would heal all our breaches with that Power. All these are grand movements, demanded by the wants of the West, and calculated to develope indefinitely its inexhaustible resources.

In the was a slave to part with will do well to call as soon of the West of the that no rupture with Mexico would follow as possible.

OVERLY & SAUNDERS."

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.

Alexandria and New-Orleans Packets.—Brig Tribune, S. C. Bush, Master, will sail as above on the 1st January.—Brig Isaac Franklin, W. Smith, Master, on the 1st January.—Brig guilt, but until then, we of the free States must stand before the world, convicted of authorising through the dark catalogue of saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon of the saves to part with will do well to call as soon of the saves to part with will do well to call as soon of the Saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon of the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon of the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon over the saves to part with will do well to call as soon to part with To be more particular.

The Mad River, Lake Erie, and Little Miami

The Mad River, Lake Erie, and Little Miami and 15th of each month, throughout the shipn, ping season. Servants that are intended to be
shipped will at any time be received for safe keepting at twenty-five cents a day.

JOHN ARMFIELD, Alexandria.

These are regular slave traders from the District to Orleans, and make one of several lines by which this trade is carried on.

Advertisements like these I have given, can be found in most of the papers in the sea ports of the District, Maryland, and Virginia.

"The loss by death (says the New-Orleans Argus) in bringing slaves from a Northern the African trade, which we denounce piracy.

Let not my friends turn away offended at this charge, but let them examine it, and would to heaven they would approach it willing to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that matters should be the first things to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would then no longer urge that the should approach it willing to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction. They would approach it willing to receive the truth, and to act upon their conviction.

Last Friday, Mr. Phænix, of New-York, prewe can trade on a more equal footing, suffering less detriment from heavy charges on freight.

Cincinnati, from its peculiar location, comout, and that of E. P. Langdon inserted.

The amendment striking out the County Superintendents, reported by the Committee, was literared to be young men, women and children, over ten years of age, so that almost every case of a slave sent South causes the was interrupted by Mr. Campbell of South the separation of families and the severing of the separation of families and the severing of the tenderest ties. Very many commit suicide

dollars. The Mad River and Eric Rail Road, commencing at Sandusky, and terminating at Springfield, or some point near there, a distance of 132 miles, will be continuous with the Little Miami Rail Road, running from Cincinnati, to the same point, a distance of 88 miles; so that the whole Road will be 220 miles in extent.

The whole of the Little Miami, with the extent of 152 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expection of 25 miles, will be exhumed or not, it is difficult to any gentleman to the darkest possible picture, believe me, it fails to give you more than an outline of the reality. And is it so? Oh, my countrymen, is it true, that you who claim to be christians, to do with slavery, are the persons who sustain is guilty and bloody traffic. Yes, my fellow that you who claim to be christians, to do with slavery, are the persons who sustain the continuation of D'Arlincourt's Three King down. The cost of the whole volume to the reality. A

shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States."

In virtue of this power it did, in 1807, enact a law to prevent the foreign slave trade, and so well was it understood that this clause gave the power of suppressing the coast wise and foreign slave trade, that the South ever watchful consists any engreedyments upon their glave.

Texas to the United States, and would be a foreign slave trade, that the South ever watchful against any encroachments upon their slave. Texas to the United States, and would be a holding prerogatives, required as a condition of their joining the Union another clause in the constitution providing that "the migration of such person as any of the existing States shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808."

It embraced the simple proposition to annex. Texas to the United States, and would be a good test of the disposition of the House. Details could easily be arranged afterwards—Mr. Douglass assented, and the question was about to be taken on his first resolution, when to the great relief of the Texas party, and mortification of the opposition, J. R. Ingersoll rose,

Congress had not power to suppress it, why provide, that up to a certain time Congress should though essentially agreed in purpose to carry

Monday, January 13, 1845.

General Assembly.-The School-Bill. In the Senate, January 6th, several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole .-One to prevent the firing of cannon in the public streets, was referred to the Judiciary

Committee. The School Bill coming up, Mr. Wood moved that the Board of Education print their instructions in the German, as well as the English language, so as to supply the Gerand then massed.

A proposition was made that the School Directors be paid fifty cents a day for their services. Mr. Miller, who moved this amendment, said that the salary of the State Superintendent was a large one, \$1,200 a year, and traveling expenses-and he thought the School Directors too ought to be well paid. This motion was rejected.

Mr. Warner moved to amend by reducing the salary of the State Superintendent, to \$800, and on this a debate sprung up, in which the Opposition to the whole bill mustered their forces. One of them moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. It was said that "there was a book concern at the bottom of bringing the Superintendent to the city." Mr. Perkins Protestant preacher. repelled this charge. "President McGuffey," he remarked, "has no interest in any book now till 1805, when he went to Paris, to study law. the House of Representatives, publishing-those under his name belonging

State Superintendent ought to be above all sus- the Helvetic confederacy to the French Govpicion of bias from local or personal interestsor the whole scheme of which he is to have the superintendence, will be brought into disrethe world, that no private or local interest of life and future career. any kind would control or modify, in any respect, his superintendence. If the occasion publishing a Dictionary of French Synonymes. should require, we presume this can be done.

less traveling expenses are provided for in adyou would secure it to the State.

as much upon him, as their proper business.

January 7th, in the Senate, a bill was report- been Minister of Foreign Affairs. ed from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to tax dogs, to diminish their num ber, for the preservation of sheep. Mr. Baldhead on old bachelors for the benefit of old the motion was accordingly voted down.

one, with instructions to provide that the surbe paid into the treasury for the use of common schools.

Tuesday, 7th inst., in the House, Mr. Higgin presented the petition of A. King, R. G. Miller and 92 other citizens of Brown county, asking the repeal of the law which prohibits blacks and mulattoes from testifying in courts of justice, and require bond and security as a condiitive slaves, or the jails of the state to used for their confinement. Mr. Higgins deemed it necessary to his own

fame to define his position. He presented the memorial, simply as the friend of the right of netition, but "he thought it was misguided philanthropy, that induced men to reserve all their sympathy for the negro, and have none for the of the Statesman. white man." In thus defining his position, he was guilty of a silly libel, which all the world knows to be so. Wherever you find real anti-slavery men, there you find enemies to oppres sion under all its forms, whether weighing upon blacks or whites. It is a fact, generally admitted, that Liberty men for the most part are active Temperance men, and always ready to engage in every undertaking designed to do good give bond and security as a condition to his settlement in Hamilton county; or prohibited from obtaining legal redress, by being forbidden to make oath against the miscreant who had robbed him, or beaten his wife and children, or subjected to the liability of seizure as a slave, by a feculent gang of kidnappers, we should feel strongly inclined to memorialize the Legislature in his behalf, albeit he might be guilty of contemptible falsification respecting more respectable men than himself.

The petition he presented, was referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

A communication was received from the State-Printer in reply to an inquiry why the printing of the report of the Board of Public Works had been so long delayed, &c. The reasons stated were, it seems to us, quite satisfacmanifested by members of the Assembly to wards the State-Printer, utterly unreasonable

and unbecoming. Bishop Onderdonk.

Bishop Onderdonk has been pronounced guilsuspend him. The former was lost by a majorrefuse to depose him. We should like to know drunkenness and libidinous conduct do not.

The House of Bishops have decided to let all the testimony, with the arguments of counsel, Review of President Shannon, by a go to the public. It will be a revolting publi cation, but it may be necessary to silence the clamors of a certain class, which seems resolvsympathy for the criminal.

A New Theory.

The editor of the Ohio Statesman seems determined to rival Mr. Espy, in the philosophy of atmospheric changes. The mild, beautiful weather with which we were favored a few days since, he ascribed to the near approach of a union with Texas. The gentle airs of the bride-elect already were softening down the tentiary for six years, for aiding a human being "hoar austerity" of Uncle Sam, her intended. fleeing for personal freedom. What does the political meterologist think now, when the wind blows from another quar-

Soiree in Frances.M. Guizot. A Paris correspondent of the New-York According to a tabular statement of the pop-Evangelist, gives a description of the Soircoof ulation of Alabama, for the year 1844, printed that distinguished man.

An evening party at Paris is not quite so Atlantic. The Soirees of M. Guizot commence at eight o'clock, few persons going before nine, some not till ten. The number of gentlemen allowing eight thousand for the two counties always bears a large proportion to that of ladies not retained, is only 30,000. The whole population man schools in the State. This was amend- a cup of tea, and some simple cakes, chiefly for increase, assuming twenty-four thousand as ed by making it discretionary with the Board, the ladies, and they are offered in one of the the population of the two counties not heard smaller rooms. Each individual as he enters the saloon, is announced by a servant in livery, introduction, without troublesome formalities; and M. Guizot, standing at a convenient point receives each guest with great simplicity and

> M. Guizot is represented to be rather under the medium height of Frenchmen, with high forehead, pale face, large, black, penetrating eyes, and a countenance of great intelligence His dress is exceedingly plain, and he comm ly stands with one hand in his bosom.

His father, a distinguished lawyer, suffered the area of Freedom." That the meaning death by the guillotine; his grand father was a this latter beautiful phrase may be clearly per-

He pursued his academical studies at Geneva At an early period, he evinced a philosophical publishing—those under his name belonging solely to the person who has the copy-right."

The suspicion thus awakened, doubtless had its influence, for on the vote for indefinite postponement, there were 16 years against 19 nays.

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The suspicion thus awakened, doubtless had its better the writings of Demosthenes, Thucydides, and influence, for on the vote for indefinite postponement, there were 16 years against 19 nays.

The suspicion thus awakened, doubtless had its better the writings of Demosthenes, Thucydides, and influence, for on the vote for indefinite postponement, there were 16 years against 19 nays.

The suspicion thus awakened, doubtless had its better to be a successful to be a great one, it could not be done, hold it to be a great one, it could not be done, hold it to be a great one, it was an evil gight was here, and it is like years and heav was an evil put upon us by early like was nevel put upon us by early lik We would take this occasion to say, that a Berne, and for several years, Ambassader from ernment. By him he was introduced to the lit- of erary world of Paris.

He has married twice, but is now a widower pute. President McGuffey is well qualified for His first wife, a woman of talents, and energy ry of Liberty who the position-but it should be made manifest to of character, exerted a decided influence on his

In 1809 M. Guizot appeared as an author, the best work of the kind in Paris. In 1812 he The motion to reduce the salary to \$800 fail- was appointed to the chair of Modern History ed, but an amendment reducing it to \$900 was in the University of France-in 1814, entered carried by one vote. This will be too low, un- political life, and was appointed Secretary General in the Department of the Interior-left dition. You must pay for the best talent, if this post in the course of three or four yearsreturned for a time to his seat in the Universi-In the House, the afternoon of Monday was ty-and meantime, published many of his most chiefly occupied with animadversions on the valuable works. In 1830, he again became State Printer. He seems to be a thorn in the prominent in political life, entered the Chamside of the Assembly, whose discussions turn ber of Deputies, from 1832 to 1836 was Minister of Public Instruction, and since 1840 has

orrespondent of the New-York Evangelist, correspondent of the New-York Evangelist, casionally betray the "cloven foot." In the most withering sarcasm upon the "Philosophy that he ought never to have left the University last number of his paper, he has the hardhood of Slavery," which I commend to the sapient to say that this is "the age of the masses"—

President and his pupils. I know nothing so win moved to amend, by laying a tax of \$5 a of France, but have consecrated himself exclu- to say that this is "the age of the masses"sively to the quiet pursuits of literature. We maids. Mr. Cox, a single gentleman, opposed think not. He has suffered nothing in intellecthe amendment in a very seeling speech, and tual power, by mingling in the struggles of every day life, nor has he, as his works abundantly The bill was then referred to a Committee of testify, lost in any degree his aptitude for profound and instructive philosophy. He might plus tax, after paying for sheep lost by dogs, been more abstract and subtile, as a mere savant, Carolina, that model Democratic State, such and whose owners are unable to pay therefor, but we do not believe that he would have been language would render him liable to the penimore profound or comprehensive, or so instruct tentiary; and besides, how will that great Demotive and agreeable.

all his political measures, is worth more than Samuel Medary? We pray our neighbor to be tion to settlement-also for a law forbidding all the abstract and beautiful speculations of more considerate. state officers to assist in the recapture of the metaphysical Cousin. Nor is this all:e little doubt, that his talents an

If we entertained the same views of the immon among men of all parties in Pennsylvania, and prevalent even among the Democrats of New-Vork and other Northern States, we should as soon think of repealing the Tariff, as admitting Texas. Unrestricted trade is, incontesta to man. Were this same libeller compelled to bly, the great interest of that Territory, and tory. There is a petty spite not unfrequently C. J. Ingersoll, to exhibit an illustrious example

of disinterested Servility. Public Lands.

It seems that an attempt is soon to be made in Congress to provide for giving away the speech, the other day, illustrated what he thought whole of the public patrimony. Mr. Thomas- ought to be our national condition and characty, by a vote of eleven to siv. Two motions son gave notice in the House, on the 27th ult., ter, as follows: were then made, one to depose, the other to of his intention to introduce a bill to this erfect, and move it as a substitute for the bill ed and burnt by the Roman Consul, Mur ity of one vote; the latter passed, by a majority of one. The charges were, inebriety, and improper conduct towards adies. It is marvel
to give to families of two persons 40 acres, to be auty than any one of the materials of which lous, that after having decided that he was families of four, 80 acres, to families of five or guilty of such offences, these dignitaries should more, 160 acres, on the sole condition that that the sole condition that the they be real settlers, and own no real estate! what constitutes good cause for deposition, if drunkenness and libidinous conduct do not.

No safeguard is provided against those who form the American population. Let our country resemble just such a material as was formed at Corinth." otherwise. A very sensible bill, certainly!

Citizen of Kentucky, he pro-slavery address of President Shannon, ved, in defiance of decency, to enlist public of Kentucky, by a citizen of that State. There are points in it which we would have softened lown, if the communication had come from a free State-but as President Shannon has fall. plenty of "Corinthian brass" already in certain en into the hands of one of his neighbors, we sections of our beloved country, whether more shall not interfere.

Triumphal honors were decreed to Lafayette for aiding a nation fighting for political freedom while Charles T. Torrey is doomed to the peni

Roger M. Sherman, of Connecticut, som ter, and our winter begins to smack more of Canada, than Texas? Is there prospect of a Fairfield, Connecticut, in the 72d year of match between the old gentleman and Canada? his age.

was not the Describe Stare Trank, and if cree had not prove to suppress it, why pro-ting up to a cream time Congress should means united mountary particular plans on

tiss up to a certain time congress about 1 cample corntially opened in purpose to any oppose to any man copyression, in some corn or object.

Population of Alabama.

M. Guizot, and also some account of the life of by order of the Legislature, the entire popular tion of the State is 624,827-the whites nur bering 3: 17,621. Two counties failed to make An evening party at raris is not quite so unbrous an affair as one on our side of the returns in time, but their population is very We do not blame even a professed follower of the sacrificing and uncompromising author of ed 335, 185, so that the increase in four years present. No refreshments are provided, except lation in 1840, was 590,756—so that the total from, has been in four years, only about 58,000 which shows a greatly-diminished rate of inso that all the company have the pleasure of an crease, compared with that of the ten years from 1830 to 1840.

"The Area of Freedom."

There are two phrases which have become stereotyped favorites with the Democracy, both originated by the creative genius of the slaveholders-" The re-annexation of Texas, He was born at Nismes, October 4th, 1787. and as Lynonymous with it, "The extension of ceived, we present, side by side, two portions of the speech of Mr. Belser, recently made in

> "Talk to him about "If slavery was an till it had illuminated this if it was an evil, it we entire continent."
>
> one to which they agree in the National Compa "He wanted with Gene The Southern portion ral Jackson, to see the area this confederacy had of freedom extended, and much right to have side was ready to extend the States added to the Univight hand of welcome and as the Northern portion brotherhood, to every vota-had to have free States added. The South kin

of her hands long ago.
The sceptre had departe
from Judah, and they kner
it. They did not expec
any thing else: but w
would tell Northern ger security for these histini-tions (slavery) which the North put upon them." [And to obtain this secu-rity for slavery, they are resolved to "extend the area of Freedom!" Ber

Printer to the special attention of the General Assembly. It is their solemn duty to see to it that no functionary of the State indulge in exressions deemed incendiary by our sister States. It is the opinion of some, among others the Friend Medary, with all his discretion, will ocasionally betray the "cloven foot." In the

"The rolling on and rushing forward of the ered few, ribboned and laced, ventured to trav-This is the age of unchaining both mind and body—of breaking loose the cords of clique that bind the actions of men."

We would just remind him that in South eratic leader, J. C. Calhoun, who is endeavoring Besides, his talents have been highly benefit to place the United States in the van of a gencial to his country in a political way-far more eral League, for the extension of the rule of so than if he had been a mere scholar. The "the ribboned and laced" gentry, over the present school system of France pronounced chained millions how will be relish these faby this correspondent, the wisest and best of natical sentiments of his fast friend and ally,

Rather Mysterious.

wisdom have greatly corroborated the pacific listened to with profound attention, but the efdispositions of Louis Phillippe, and ministered fort, it is said, was almost a failure. All ac-as hateful to men. vastly to the preservation of the peace of Eu- counts concur in representing him as having rope. So that he deserves praise, rather than been peculiarly solemn and oracular when censure, for his abandonment of the selfish soli- speaking of the light in which annexation tude of the Scholar, for the toils and sacrifices would be regarded by England. He is thus ity truly exquisite, in saying that all his mise ry arises from his will, (self-will.) The foun-

Texas and the Tariff--Disinterested Servility.

"He spoke oracularly in-regard to the probability of involving ourselves in a war with Mexico or Great Britain, and undertook to de-If we entertained the same views of the im-cide in the most unqualified manner, that sucl portance of a protective Tariff, which are com-would not be the case. This he knew from in formation he had received, and from represent ations that had been made to him, in which im

plicit confidence could be placed.' He evidently meant that he had received such assurances from Tyler and Calhoun. Is the country prepared to place "implicit confidence" in such statesmen? Have they proved the people of the States that may be formed themselves trustworthy? What of Oregon?ont of it, if admitted into the Union, will be as mad against the Tariff policy, as the chivalry must be declared ours, when the door is opened ams? If self-will be the cause of all misrry, in the chivalry must be declared ours, when the door is opened ams? If self-will be the cause of all misrry, in the chivalry is the chivalry must be declared ours, when the door is opened ams? If self-will be the cause in which it is here used, then take of South Carolina. There cannot be the shad-for the admission of Texas? And would not ow of a doubt, that the admission of Texas will Great Britain, by this complex act, be prove prove the death blow to the protective policy, ked to hostilities? But, how has that Power on which Pennsylvania thinks her prosperity been conciliated? Is Cuba to be given up to ests—which C. J. Ingersoll deems necessary to her without protest? Is the Tariff to be modiher very life—a policy which is also sustained fied so as to suit her special interests? Is a completely by a large proportion of the "Democracy" of slice of Oregon to be given to her? or are negotithe Northern States. And yet, in view of all this, this same Democracy, especially that of Pennsylvania, headed by this same "creative" pennsylvania, headed terested benevolence, disinterested patriotism, ble to their interests. It would be well for disinterested generosity: it was reserved for them to demand from head-quarters, why it is slavery impossible, as well as foully wrong: and Pennsylvania, under the tutelary guidance of the England has grown so sweet-tempered all here is an end of the argument! If "children Pennsylvania, under the tutelary guidance of that England has grown so sweet-tempered all at once?

> "Corinthian Brass,"-"Universal Amalgamation."
> Mr. Belser, of Alabama, in his pro-Texa

"When the city of Corinth was taken, sack to see in the various materials which went to

Speaking after the manner of the spirit, this "amalgamation" has already taken place, and We publish in another column, a review of the result is, a cutaneous Democracy, a bastard Republicanism, a slaveholding Liberty, a rea "Corinthian brass," if you please, held to I more precious than the gold itself.

Or, speaking according to the flesh, there beilliant and beautiful than any one of the materials entering into its composition, we leave to those most interested, to say

Newspapers in Iowa. The Davenport Gazette says, "there are n twelve newspapers in our territory-five Whig. six Democratic, and one religious, the latter monthly, the rest weekly.

Ex-Covernos Severed semains quite ill nes Hudson, and has been visited by Mr. Van Buren.

Gentler has well

A Review of THE PHILOSOPHY OF SLAVERY AS IDENTIFIED WITH THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOMAN HAPPINESS. An Address THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOMAN HAPPINESS. A by President Shannon, to the Franklin Bacon College, Ky., 27th June, 1844"*

Nature has not designed, nor are we so unrea able as to expect every man to be a martyr. our faith, for not making open war upon slave, when his bread may be stopped and his characand conscience must apply them to individual when his bread may be stopped and his cb_racter and person exposed to continual at ack:—
there may be deep and silent longing for the true and the right, a well of undying charity and love in the heart's core, and we the importunate cravings of the flesh may bend the crushed spirit to its unholy mini-try. There is in negative characters who all to reap the pleasures of lofty virtue, something which requires us to withhold the prins of censure. Even in crime there is much to commiscrate, and a sense of our own frailty should ever make us an indulgent indees. Alabama, like the other slave states, sharneless cut-throat, a stern soon reach her maximum, and then stagnate. right, a follower of all conquering passion—a man owning allegiance to neither men nor gods shall wonder if we cannot defend—look character, and mirrle some sentiments of admiration with underlying here. ing horror and inexorable

> who without passion steals virtue, and prostitutes her one who pursues evil for ts own sake with at hope of reward or sense of remorse, not out ely a beast because knowing sin, yet not man for lack of soul enough to lamn the body. What shall be said of thing like that? I put it to the calm reponse of every honest man, if there be ought n nature that more moves our indignation, and o cries aloud to I mankind, by all the quickned virtues ture's great first law—be-are! Let no man misunderstand me—I come o denounce not men, but measures—not indibeing the best, political writers of all ages and countries have agreed in the very reverse proposition. Does not this man,living in a Republic, see that he is vindicating the despotism of the Turk as the best will on earth? In a iduals, but classes: the President of this College s so far as I know an amiable gentleman. I hall not say that he is not a christian in its orlinary acceptation among mea—but he has colunteered against the best interests of mankind—is warring against all that is vital in re-ligion or valuable in morals, committing trea-son against republicanism, shutting off the light son against republicanism, shutting of the light of peace, justice, and mercy, from the earth and filling the future with impenetrable gloom and utter despair—he shall go down with curses of millions to the grave, and his name shall be bye-word of contempt and infamy, or rot for-ver from the memory of men! The great and good even among the Heathen taught that Lib rty was the greatest boon of the gods to men: and the youth of all countries went up to this emple of glorious faith and learned to be heroes among nations,—the man who in this re-public undertakes to teach the young to be slaves can hardly hope to stand against the just resentment of those who believe that the Amercan declaration of 1776, is not a lie, and the Christian Religion not a cunningly devised fable, full of promise to the lips but filling the soul with poisoned drugs of bitterness and woe! This address is delivered before the "Frank-The true "Philosopher" have been spared this cruel irony, and covert insult. Franklin was the friend of liberty—he pelieved a Christian defender of slavery worse

mal apropos as the association of this address with the name of Franklin, unless it be Feath erstonhaugh's slave-trader, who wore a huge fold of black crape upon a great white hat, in memory of Lafayette, the martyr of freedom! The first four columns are taken up with an elaborate argumentation to prove the very re-condite truth, that every one desires to be happy-and that the way to be happy is not to vi late any of those laws of our being which roduce happiness! Having come to this broad and deep foundation, through much delving in-to the dark and hidden recesses of unwilling nature, who only reveals herself to the enlightened few, the ingenious President, I know not ened few, the ingenious President, I know not by what strange and unheard-of association of ideas, builds up the great superstructure, "The Philosophy of Slavery as identified with the Philosophy of Human Happiness." It would, perhaps, be enough to proclaim to all the world that the President, so far as we are informed, has not submitted himself, his wife and children to unconditional servitude-but it may utter inanity of this Sophomorean add pocrisy, falsehood and crime ridiculous as well

than a Turk-and has given utterance to some

"All the misery on earth originated in selfwill, prompting the violation of law"—the President has before stated that no man "wills" his own misery-there is, therefore, an absurd lation of this theory is not only absurd, but false. We have every reason to believe that man is now essentially what he was from the beginning: and every man's observation teaches him that the great mass of misery is entirely his will altogether. Hunge ndependent of and thirst, cold and heat, and disease and de (to say nothing of the pains of the mind which might require some reasoning to produce con-viction, such as two men's loving the same woman) are surely not the creatures of the will, or—if the learned gentleman prefer—of "selfwill." Nor will the President mend the matter by running back to Adam—it is "with philosophy, not with theology," that we have to do—for all animals without exception, are subaway self-will, and man is inevitably happy Yet men are so short-sighted as to object to solitary confinement for life, as not only unde sirable, but as absolutely insufferable—perhap the strongest case possible when a man is most completely deprived of self-will in practicalife, save in the Elysian state of slavery! The President's logic is only surpassed by his gallantry. Now it is unfair to bring levely woman Again, there is no created being of which man could be made subject. were placed in bondage to their parents, to an were placed in bondage to their parents, to arrest the ruinous tendency of ignorance and self-will," by what "philosophical" deduction from Adam's fall is a kitten put in bondage to its parents, who gather it by the nape of the neck, and bear it where they list—and pray, what ruinous tendency is arrested in the little blind creature?

Is not this worse than contemptible—shall such the flow from the bead of a learned institution.

tuff flow from the head of a learned institution under the huge name of "philosophy," without a horse laugh as loud as the Katskill thunder which aroused Rip Van Winkle from his 60 years sleep of universal stupidity? I pass over the three or four columns vindicating slavery from the Bible—my province I repeat is with philosophy, not with "Theology." I may be allowed to remark, however, that the Old Testament may prove any crime under the sun to be right, by a similar process of specious reasoning from isolated examples. We are not Jews but Christians, and I say without fear of contradiction, that there is not and never has been a code of ethics so full of liberty and equity as the Christian. Let the professed become the which aroused Rip Van Winkle from his 60 years the Christian. Let the professed become the real followers of Christ and slavery falls in an

in no might The President has ventured into the same shallow water, where so many minds of small tonnage have before stranded. Because Christ did not by special command in all cases denounce slavery, therefore it is right. The instance, given by Thos. Clarkson, of the gladiatorial shows (which none will now defend, and which were not by name forbidden, though existing at the time—yet the spirit of the gospel reached them and they perished before the spread of its precepts) is one of many cases which it is useless to cite. The truth is if all the actions of men were to be specially com-

ending Seth September Lest, were of the sand

tisheton churcter. The increase of two at

would not contain the volumes of the Christian would would not contain the volume is of the Christian law: and a man in a cong life time would them! See the up one thousandth part of tutes and precession can be up to the contained by find a cents, and yet the profession can ally occording to the contained by the ally occorring case in exact point with the written law. No, the great principles of the aristian morality are laid down and reason and the morality are laid down and reason are laid to individual

When the deists of the American revoluion proclaim slavery a curse-when all civiliration denounces it-when a cold philosophic statesman, Lord Palmerston speaks of it as evolving more sin and misery than all other crimes from the beginning of the world—when the same language is echoed by the principal tatesmen of all nations-when our ry gives us so terrible an example of its inuence upon morals, intelligence and economical interests—your argument is vain—your cause must be lost. Yes, if by any forced in terpretation of the Scriptures prevail that christianity sustains slavery, then shall its once glorious and sacred temples be hurled in the dust! Let the priesthood be ware, it is a critical posture for the church to morals of the world. If France was desolated, as is contended by "self-will," and crimes perpetrated, in the name of Liber ty and Infidelity—it was because the insuffera ble and infernal corruptions of the professors of religion, and the prostitution of its sancity to the defence of most palpable abuses of civil government, had rooted out all reverence from the minds of men—happy indeed if President Shannon shall read the French revolution Shannon shall read the French revolution aright, and take timely warning of the untole miseries which similar infatuation cannot fail to bring upon our own loved land. The author of this address then proceeds to vindicate Gov or this address then proceeds to vindicate cov-ernments upon the principle that the restraint of self-will is the true happiness. Now, so far, from the government which most subjects my will to that of another, as in the case of slavery

true Republic I may do as I please—follow every bent of my own will, except that I must not trench on the rights of others—the largest liberty and happiness consisting in a mutual determination that each is to steer clear of his eighbor's path: and if this rule was to be fully tice, each man would be as free as if he stood alone in the world-the point at which Goy ernment ceases to be necessary at all! But if I am in a Despotism, I may be so cir cumscribed by the will of my sovereign, at one time sent to the field of unjust war, at another subject to unrepelled insult—now forced into orison, and then compelled to hard labor, unre

uited, till life itself shall become insufferable nd all this without any self will on my part, the least moral delinquency.
With a most leaden stupidity, he fails to see, that if it be dangerous for a man's will to be without a master, that is doubly dangerous in the master, to have not only the control of his own will, but that of another also. All this miserable nonsense even so far as the slave is concerned, arises from his overlooking the fact that the will may be, and alas! too often, is constrained to cril as well as to good. Though it with a strained to cril as well as to good. Though it with targing to motive, and trell, and Washington—

attrained to be dangerous for a time slave is non's "principles" of philosophy! strained to evil as well as to good. Though the master may prevent the slave from being idle, and getting drunk, he may deprive her (if a female) of her chastity, and him (if a male) f his virility.* If slaves were but men, and masters angels or gods, then would slavery be blessing—but not till then. "Communities of men therefore have a just divinum, a divine men therefore have a just divinum, a divine right to organize it in such a manner as may be What precious stuff is this? In "divine right," of tyrants there was some sense if no truth, and men were taught to sub mit to what they could not without infideliy change: but here is neither sense nor truth. f slavery be of God—then man can't change t—if it be of man then how comes it to be di ine? What is the community—all the individuals or a part? If a part, which part, the black or the white? If you say a majority, suppose that majority are black, as in S Carolina, shall the blacks rule? Long ears and a silent ongue, says nature : violate no more her laws

nce more, slavery falls. The President thus sums up his whole argu-"1st, Happiness is the end and aim of our being." Well so is death the end-tautology can't save

"2d, This happiness can be secured only by acting in harmony with all the laws of our nature," and not then.
"3d, Self-will and insubordination to law is

the cause of all our unhappiness, individual and social." False in grammar as well as in fact. What becomes of the millions of ills that are utterly independent of moral action. Even within the scope of the will, virtue does not always lead to happiness as in the physical world, so in the moral, accident or fate is a disturbing influence daily displayed. Proba bly all that can be said on this subject at last, is that by an ever active and wise regard to the laws of his being, man may cause good to pre-ponderate over evil—the life of Franklin is in

"4th, Freedom or liberty to act as we ple is a blessing only so far as we please to act right. Beyond these limits bondage is a blessing and made towards "universal freedo freedom a calamity, highly prejudicial to our interests even in the present life." If the mas-ter be wise as well as good, true—if not, not. interests even in the present life." If the master be wise as well as good, true—if not, not.—A sensible slave might belong to a fool master, then the proposition is at least doubtful. He might belong to a fool and knave, then is it altered to the first of the state of of the stat might belong to a fool and knave, then is it glaringly false. In the first instance, the fool aster might hurry himself and the slave along in the dark, knocking their shins, "against the laws of being" at every step-in the latter case the master might damn the poor devil to utter misery,out of an excess of self-will. If this maging no reference to slavery—then say instead, the moon is or is not, as some suppose, a green cheese; that is shorter and more easily assentof moral appeal—when he arms more with a side of to.

cluding domestic slavery." I appeal to nature to reason, and every man's conscience if this b

nance or appointment for the accomplishment
Neal's sentence of death upon Brown, filled all
the same benevolent object: and absolutely christendom.

organization. Surely this must be the broth-er of the Mexican diplomatist.

"8th, As bondage in all its forms is a curse on man for the indulgence of self will and of a lawless spirit, it is obvious that it should exist government in no greater degree than be necessary to secure the genera "Bondage is a curse," ah! then there's good." "Bondage is a curse," ah! then there's an end of it—then is slavery no blessing. "No greater degree," of course let slavery enter the kitchen but stop at the steps of the mansion! Yet if this "curse" be a "blessing." I say let it walk into the President's house. I am not so impious as to wish a "blessing" to be excluded from the parlor of the man of God.

"9th. As among the lawless and self-willed, bondage is a blessing (a curse?) alike indispensable to the existence of society and of individual happiness, even in this world, it is obvious

*Note.—I know there are many good and virtuos slaveholders; but the misfortune is, that had men have minimised power; law nor public sentiment cannot conto them, for all indignation is luled in the conscious sees of a common guilt. The crime of castration has

ous than Kentucky, as she prospers, having no need of bondage, God help us to a speedy purification of spirit—a speedy deliverance from this "blessing," for which we miserable sinners

most frankly confess we have no feelings of gratitude—no hearts of thankfulness.

The eloquent divine, after denouncing the French revolution, as most tyrants do, who affect not to see that this kingdom is infinitely better off, now in consequence of that change than she ever was in any former period of he histroy, thus gives utterance—"Had I a voice of thunder that could penetrate to earth's re-motest bounds, I would say to the misguided though amiable enthusiast every where, who is toiling for the universal extension of freedom, regardless of the foregoing principles—beware!"

O qui res hominumque Deumque Deternis regis imperiis et fulmine Misserere Domine-keep cool Mr. Shanno you may have a voice somewhat louder than Amos' baby-wakers—you may get Joe Smith's brass plates and make a quasi thunder, which nay frighten some of the good people of Camp belidom, and cause them to fall down on their bellies like beasts and feed on the garbage that slimes the track of South Carolina nullificaion and pro-slavery despotism—but the "amia ble enthusiasts" who dwell on this side "o earth's remotest bounds," having a spark of that Promethean fire in their souls which assimilates them to Deity-something of the ken of im mortal vision, distinguishing good from evil-will perhaps find out that you are at last but the locum tenens, and not the veritable Jupiter Conans; yes, some daring clown irreverent of majesty shall pluck up spirit to whisper in the ground till the very seeds shall cry out, "Midas has ass' ears. Ye "amiable enthusiasts," who of old. with

the sun, moon, and stars, held companionship and with a lover's heart communed with the infinite time and space, ye who gazed on the " beau tiful visible world," with fondest eyes intent o'er hill and dale, by lake and stream, old ocean's waves, in forests wild and earth's dark secret caves-and seeing all-

"A torrent sweeping by, And an eagle rushing to the sky, And a host to its battle plain"

lid think, of the ideas caught from all create nature. Liberty was the most lovely ideal of the soul's imaginings-and inspired, so sung of her in moving strains of sweetest harmony till men, listened, loved and died in her willing worship—Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Byron, -go to with your rusty harps-Shannon says

beware," you sung in vain!
Ye "amiable enthusiasts," orators, statesme and philosophers, who ventured to search that deep, unfathomable thing, the human heart the hopes, the fears, the loves, the passions, the conscience, instinct, reason,- this "harp of a thousand strings" and marked out at last the all ennobling sentiment Liberty, as the thing divine, in itself at once the most glorious

"amiable enthusiasts," your laurels shall wither and the "night shade of death distilling fruit" shall henceforth encompass your brows forever! Your heaven-born aspirations were all in vain—Shannon's "philosophy of slavery" was unknown to you! Marathon and Leuctra, and Bannochburn, and Waterloo, and Bunkerhill, and York-Town, in vain was the bes anize it in such a manner as may be blood of long ages shed on your plains—"free o secure their permanent safety and dom" is an unattainable thing! No more shall your sacred soil drink of the tears of the "amia ble enthusiasts" who in times past have gone up to thy altars to rekindle the fires of Liberty in peroic hearts, the President of Bacon College has snoken in a "voice of thunder, nenetrating o earth's remotest bounds," avenged be the lood of tyrants-henceforth you shall grow only cabbages, and the yearning bowels of the youths of America shall be filled with grass! You are no enthusiast, Mr. President-no given to the ideal—oh, no: too much stern stuff for that—believe in the universal extension of -not you,-you only believe in the tongue, says nature; violate no more ner laws:
The truth every ass, it seems to me, might see—
all the individuals have a right to equal action
and security or else none have, either from God
or their own wills. Then by his own shewing,

of the field shall be disarmed of their ferocity. shall the master at last continue to appeal to the fears of his slaev, or shall every bond be broken and the oppressed go free? Which, now, Mr. President, will you give up, your

philosophy" or your religion? "Hypocrisy, in mercy spareit, That holy robe, O din na tear it, Spare it for their sakes who we The lads in black!

. "Think wicked sinner wha ye're skaithing,
Its just the blue-gown badge an' claithing
O' saunts; take that, ye lea'e them naething
To ken them by,
Frae ony unregenerate heathen
Like you or 1."

I put it to you then, not as a Chritstian, but as a philosopher, when before in the history of the world did mankind enjoy more liberty and happiness than now? Have you not heard how many nations have not only become free them. selves, but how they have been just enough to remember that all men were made of one flesh -the children of the same father. If since the American revolution such progress has been

ing a religionist, to give up the Bible for the sword? Is there not in all this something worse than most lame and impotent reasonin-is it not contemptible cant and rampant h pocrisy? remarks upon mob-law would be well

cheese; that is shorter and more easily assented to.

"5th, The destruction of self-will, and the cultivation of a law abiding spirit; a spirit to do right in every thing at all hazards, is identified with our highest happiness both in time and in eternity." Amen, say all good men, the moral law tells you to let the oppressed go free, will you do it?

"6th, For the attainment of these benevolent ends, God at various times instituted, by positive enactment, bondage of different grades, indage of different grades, in-conclusion of this address touches my sensibili-very." I appeal to nature, ties as the most absurd mockery, and the foulo reason, and every man's conscience if this be of false!

"7th, Human government is a divine ordiwith the same horror, with which Judge O'.

I repeat, I have not dealt personally with indispensable to its accomplishment at least in the present life. When we say that human government is a divine ordinance, we refer to its authority, and not to its peculiar form or mode shuman government is just as divine as they, and no more! When we say that a tailor's goose, human government is just as divine as they, and no more! When we say that a tailor's all its authority and not to its peculiar form or mode of organization." Surely this must be the brother of the Mexican diplomatist.

"8th, As bondage in all its forms is a curse on man for the indulgence of self will and of a lawless spirit, it is obvious that it should exist supportable, is attempted to be struck down at

> self-defence, I shall not stop to ask whether a frothy, lying demagogue, or a canting, snivel-ing priest shall be the foe.
>
> He may be unconscious of his guilt, but I freely declare my most solemn conviction that there is no crime known among men greater than the one committed by this man. A single der may extinguish the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows of one poor mortal—the horridly repulsive features of a special individ-ual crime will check the contagion of the example—but this sanctimonious advocacy of lynch-law, slavery and wholesale assassination, infinitely more disastrous in its ultimate re-

sults.
When I see the innocent eyes of these young and true hearts raised to their respected teacher, asking some noble, virtuous and sindefying principle—some glorious and vital sheet anchor of faith, hope and safety in a world of

that God wills its existence in every govern- temptation and sorrow-when I see slavery ment to such a degree, be it more or less, as may be necessary to the attainment of these ends," instilled into the deep recesses of the soul, dry ing up the sweet sympathies of the heart, stick. Massachusetts, then, is much more virtu-fling the noblest aspirations of the spirit, substi ing up the sweet sympathies of the heart, stifling the noblest aspirations of the spirit, substituting crime for virtue, leading down to death and despair-I find no language to give vent to the emotions of pain and indignation which

crowd upon me! Had this man lived in the days of Socrates. the Athenians might have been saved their greatest reproach; as a corruptor of youth, he would have been justly compelled to drink the Hemlock. Had he dwelt in Judea of old, our Lord might have been betraved and the twelve

pieces of silver have been saved! Ishall not insult the slave traders of Louisina, or the man pirate of the seas by a compar ison with the christian defender of slavery-for here is one who, without gold, prostitutes his soul to the greatest of crimes, is proud of his abandonment, and glories in his shame!

Foreign Competition .- Home Compe-

The Morning Courier, (Louisville,) an Amerian Republican paper, warns the mechanics and working men of that place against the competition of foreign immigrants, coming in upor s like a flood-

"The worst-the most ignorant, degraded and vicious portion of this class is now pouring by thousands, almost daily; and they seek or engage in any employment, it is of course such employment as is to come in competition with the free, intelligent, and laudably ambitious mechanics of our own country What must be the consequence of this compe tition, if this system of indiscriminate and un-restricted immigration is permitted. It must be plain to the comprehension of every man The rewards due to mechanical ingenuity and ndustry, will be reduced so low, that our own nechanics, born free, born to the inheritance of the highest privileges and stations of which man is capable, will soon sink into the same state of abject insignificance, poverty and de-pendence with those of European countries."

Native Americanism is as much at war with philosophy as it is with philanthropy. So long as we possess a national domain capable or maintaining with ease twenty times our pres ent amount of population, we cannot sustain detriment from the competition so strongly deprecated in the foregoing extract. The transfer of labor from the swarming continent of Europe to this country, with its illimitable tracts of fertile lands, should be invited rather than discountenaced by the patriot who desires the development of its resources. The laws of production and consumption, supply and demand, will prevent competition from running to excess, except for transient periods Of foreign immigrants, some purchase land and become farmers, or hire themselves out as laborers on the farms of others. Some become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water in our cities. Others bring capital, or nechanical ingenuity. In this way, all the ndustrial classes are replenished; and, as the growth of one class ministers in various ways to the prosperity of all the rest, the due balance between all classes is preserved. Or, concede, that the largest portion of immigrants belongs o the class of mechanics. The increased sup oly of labor resulting from their immigration. educes wages, but at the same time, by augnenting the demand for articles of consumu tion, raises the price of agricultural or manu factured products. What follows? Labor and capital are gradually transferred from mechanical to farming and manufacturing pursuits, till the supply of labor in the former is reduced to the point of demand, and the demand for labor in the latter is met by an adequate supply : and thus is the balance restored, so that this increase of labor from abroad, is an augmentation of the wealth and resources of the whole com munity.

But, there is a competition most destructive to the interests of the working classes-it is the connetition of slave-labor with free. The man who owns fifty slaves, will not employ labor if he can help it-and in the market he will hire out the labor of his "property" for a less price than the free man will work for. This is one way, in which free native-born Americans are gradually ejected from all employment in slave States, and compelled not unfrequently to expatriate themselves from the graves of their fathers. Then again, every one knows that there is a degradation attached to the idea of labor, wherever slaves constitute the working classes. Rich men, assured of their position, may not be ashamed to be seen occasionally at the plow, or actively superintending their plantations or farms, but the poor white man will shrink from labor; for idleness will be the only evidence in addition to his white skin, that he belongs to the superior

easte. Let the Morning Courier turn its attention to this evil. The mechanics and working men of Louisville, have infinitely more to fear from the competition of home-born slaves, compelled to labor without wages, than from that of free foreigners, working for wages just as they do themselves. And the Courier may rest assured of one thing. The slave States, by the existence of slavery within their limits, are secured far more effectually against the much dreaded influx of foreigners, than they possibly can. be by all the Native American associations in the world!

We hope our friends of the Courier will not hink this an "impertinent" intermeddling with the peculiar institution. They talk as if they were citizens of these United States, when exatiating on the evils of foreign immigration, although it is well known that these alleged evils are confined for the most part to the free States, And we too, feel like an Americannot a Kentuckian, an Ohioan-but an American, when speaking of the evils of slavery, on the emoval of which the life of our Union depends.

According to a letter received at New York, Mr. Blachford, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, has just succeeded in settling with the Govern-ment of New Grenada, the old "Morris" claim, which has been pending twenty years. Other old claims have also been adjusted.

Liberty Convention at Washington, Several friends have desired me to express an Several friends have desired me to express an opinion upon the propriety of a Liberty Convention at Washington on the first of next March. Without pretending to speak for others, I amof opinion that the time is now too short to.

get up a full convention, that will be attended by our friends at the West. When my letter was written to an eastern supportable, is attempted to be struck down at supportable, is attempted to be struck down at one insidious blow—in the desperate energy of friend, some months aince, it was barely in time. We have now less than two months to prepare, and the proposition for the convention has not reached one half the Liberty men in the West. On the contrary, the report of the Albany Convention has left the impression that it would not be held. If it is held, I shall be there, though I know my western friends generally cannot join me; and it must be a national concannot join me; and it must be a national convention of eastern Liberty men with a small sprinkling from the west. If it is not held as now proposed, I hope an arrangement will be made for such a convention sometime during netime during the next session of Congress, say about the holydays, or such other time as may be agreed Let at least six months notice b freemen meet in cou for solemn deliberation, surely the time and money will be well spent and much good done. Then the west will send up a fair and full representation.

SAMUEL LEWIS.

clubs somewhat less than a year ago, are inform- their paper, to make certain comments upon the ed that their papers will be stopped at the ex- cause we advocate, which deserve reply. piration of the time for which they have paid, unless they renew their subscriptions. same course will be pursued with all who have subscribed on the one dollar plan. We shall let we advocate, or the one he advocates, with as them know when their time will be out, a few much ability, we acknowledge, on his part, as weeks previous. Our one dollar plan works adits merits will admit of, and more than can mirably but we must be exact in demanding be cash payments. And that is not all: if our friends expect us to persevere in t he one dollar vocate, but in such a way as to show that they system, they must do all they can to increase entirely misapprehend it.

"Facts for the People,"

The second volume of Facts for the People is now out. We shall defer the issue of the 1st incapable of maintaining themselves in a state more advantageous to their comfort and happitain pretty nearly how many we must print. Subscribers will please forward their names immediately. Price of the publication, 121 cents a year. It is issued monthly. Within a few days we have received nine subscribers from Kentucky, all slaveholders!!

Delinquents.

ATOur delinquent subscribers are informed that we are making arrangements for stopping the papers of all those who owe four dollars or more. We shall go slowly, but steadily to work. We will not have a list encumbered by those who cannot or will not pay. . So look out.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA, are necessarily laid

Baltimore Saturday Visiter,

family paper from the East, let him subscribe for the Baltimore Saturday Visiter, whose independent editor is not afraid to say a word even against the peculiar institution.

Congress-The Texas Debate.

We see nothing worthy of special notice i the speech of J. R. Ingersoll on the Texan question, in the House, January 4th. His argument was chiefly aimed to show the unconstitutionality and inexpediency, on general grounds, of annexation. A short, feeble paragraph is devoted to the aspect of the question. as connected with slavery, although, as every one knows, this is the aspect, of all others, the most important. One thought, borrowed from the newspapers, was quite striking. "We were here," said he, "under a law which declared that not a slave should be admitted into the Union, yet now it was proposed at once to introduce not less than twenty-five thousand slaves into the United States." He hinted that those slave States, which were now hastening towards emancipation, would probably be converted by annexation into slave-breeding States for Texas.

This furnished Mr. Payne, who followed him occasion to display a portion of that high spirit and refined sarcasm, for which a certain class of slaveholders is so remarkable. "He would not descend to the argument of negrobreeding, to which the gentleman who had just taken his seat, had alluded. He thought this question rose above every consideration; it was a great national question." * * "What experience the gentleman might have had in the science of negro-breeding, it did not become him to speak on this occasion.

has not had so much experience, but that he might learn something from him. The speech of Mr. Payne consisted chiefl

of excerpts from Senator Walker's pamphlet. He forgot to allude to the extension of the area The Monday following, Mr. Winthrop ad-

dressed the Committee of the Whole on the same subject, and was replied to by Mr. Doug-

Last Monday, in the Senate, a memoria from members of the Society of Friends in the States of New York and Vermont, against the annexation of Texas, was presented by Mr. Dickinson, who moved that it be read. The reading had proceeded some time, when Mr. Merrick said that, as it was evident the memorial was based upon arguments against slavery he would therefore move that it be laid on the to be abolished in the slave States by those table, as that was their uniform course with all who have established it by law. We think

Messrs. Dickinson and Foster, of New York, that the subjects of their legislation would be resisted this motion, and Mr. Crittenden, of Ken. elevated, and converted from dangerous foes tucky, advocated its reading. The memorial, into fast friends, from absolute nuisances into he said, "was from the Society of Friends, who a peaceful, law-abiding, wealth-producing peohad always been permitted to present their ple. And we think the whole country would views upon all subjects-presented, as they al. be revivified and regenerated by this changeways were, in candor, quietness and peace. The just as the whole system is relieved from wastviews of this estimable body of citizens upon ing irritation, and from the danger of approach the question of slavery were known to all, and ing dissolution, by arresting, and finally remothey had always been allowed to express them. ving, a formidable gangrene on one of the It was as members of the Society of Friends limbs. What provision of the Constitution do that they now memorialized the Senate, and we violate in all this? We advocate no internot as Abolitionists."

lowed!" Wonderful condescension! Speech by on the part of the free States, no insurrection sufferance, not by right! And because the an on the part of the slaves. What provision of ti-slavery men assert their right to express their the constitution do we then violate? So far as views, they are not to be "permitted," "allow- slavery in the States is concerned, it is a quesed" to do any such thing! The Senate there- tion for the people there to decide for themupon graciously "permitted," "allowed" the me- selves. We have our views of the evil and of

As we said before, we say again-let none of in the South, we pretend no right to dictate our friends petition that most gracious Congress. we fulminate no anathemas, we seek no uncor Express your views at the ballot-box; and do stitutional interference with them. not subject yourselves to the insults of a set of Again, then, we ask, what express provisio men, who will never be convinced that you are of the constitution is it we would violate?in earnest, till they are expelled from the seats Where the people of the whole Union have a they dishonor

the Post Office Committee, a bill to reduce the wise slave-trade, the appointment of federal of

passed, calling upon the Postmaster General for the policy of the Government ought forever to late information in regard to the workings of be thoroughly anti-slavery. the British system of penny postage. Our neighbor of the C hronicle will be scandalized do we hereby violate? at this appeal to English example for light .-There is something extremely humiliating arise in Kentucky, or Virginia, or Maryland, or in the bare supposition that the great republic any other slave State, aiming to put an end t can obtain light from foreigners!

Mr. Niles is about to try his hand. Last Mon- claim the right to sympathize and act with day he gave notice that at an early day, he that party, just so far as we can under the conshould ask leave to introduce a bill to provide stitution of the United States, which guaranfor the annexation of Texas as a State.

In the House, Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to annex Texas, as a State. Thus they go! Slavery.

The association for the reform of Prisons in or implied, shall we violate by such action? New-York, have appointed Isaac T. Hasber, ment in behalf of discharged prisoners.

of much merit, which we are waiting for an op- our cause and our course. We shall therefore portunity to publish-among others, one upon probably recur to this subject again. Mr. Mahan, another entitled, Who shall write THEIR Epitaph?

The Louisville Morning Courier ...

The editors of the Morning Courier, (Louis ville, Ky.,) take occasion from our notice of "We should," they say, "be unjust to our-selves, if we permitted the editor of the Herald for a moment, that we agreed with

claimed by a majority of his co-laborers. They then proceed to define the cause we ad-

"He," say they, "advocates an immediate change in the political condition of a race, which as a mass, were never sensible of, or enjoyed a better condition, and which in our judgment, from their mental constitution are

ness, than the one in which they are no In respect to the slaves of the South, we advocate no such change. What we advocate is a little while before, illustrative of the overan immediate change in the personal condition of that class of population-not their immedi- so of the liberal principles of the "true Liberty ate elevation to the right of suffrage, for we party." Joshua Leavitt, the editor of the Boshave nothing to do with the political organization of the slave States, but their immediate restoration to the rights of life, liberty and man whose admirable reports have done much the pursuit of happiness. We do this on the broad ground of common sense, the Christian

Religion, and the Declaration of Independence, for they all assert the equality of all men in natural right-the right of every man to himself and his earnings.

It is folly (and impiety as it seems to us) to say that the race to which these slaves belong, is constitutionally disqualified for freedom. If so, God stands chargeable with having made a large portion of the human race, for slaves, and another portion, for slaveholders-thus being the author of a system, which according to the testimony of every enlightened statesman of Kentucky, is a scourge, a canker, a

curse-depopulating, impoverishing, and de

moralizing every community where it prevails. And the assumption too, is contradicted by facts. We have seen the condition of slaves in point of mere physical comfort, the colored population of the free States is immeasurably above the slaves of the South. As to educaion, and the privileges, powers and enjoyments desks in the Hall." which belong to the higher nature, it is an insult to the free man of color to draw any com parison. One cannot help believing too, that marry, maintain their families unbroken, educate their children, work for themselves, purchase property, have their wives at home to attend to domestic duties, &c. &c.: than they did. when marriage was forbideen them, when they saw their wives whipped, their children sold, vithout daring to say a word, when household night, father, mother, son, daughter, were driven under the lash of the overseer to the field,

with not an hour allowed for social enjoyment, for education, for worship-and when, that most them down to the earth-" I am the property, the mere beast of burden of the white man." Since their enfranchisement, they have con ducted themselves with propriety: not a life One thing is pretty certain: Mr. Ingersol people in a state of freedom, are very much

> Again:- The Courier says: "He advocates a measure which is opposed to an express provision of the constitution of his and put them in chains. and manner proposed by him, would be the ut-ter annihilation of the race, in this country, in whose behalf his injudicious philanthropy

with their wants, their enjoyments.

s exerted." What measure is this? We know not what the Courier means. We think slavery ought they would be happier and more prosperous-

ference of Congress with a view to abolish "Always been permitted!" "always been al- slavery in the States-no forcible interposition morial to be read, and then it was referred to the remedy, but while we express them freely, and endeavor to secure concurrence with the

right to decide-as in the case of the District On the same day, Mr. Merrick reported from of Columbia, the territory of Florida, the coast ficers, the regulation of our diplomacy, the ad-On motion of Mr. Merrick, a resolution was mission of new territory,—there we insist that

What express provision of the constitution

Further, whenever a political party shall slavery in their respective States by means in Another project for the annexation of Texas! accordance with their constitutions, we shall tees to us every right, the exercise of which may be necessary to the peaceful removal of

What provision of that constitution, expres The Morning Courier is temperate in its re marks, and, although it does us injustice, ap-There are two or three pieces of poetry pears to do so from a total misconception

have agreed to adjourn on the 1st of February. Governor.

Congress-Texas-Reporters-A New Turn of the Screw.

The Texas debate threatens to be a dull one. So far, there has been no variety. The speechcussions. On the 7th, Mr. Yancey replied to lowed, on the same side, both supporting anexation.

Mr. Stetson made a speech against the right of Congress to annex foreign territory, when Caleb B. Smith got the floor, and the Commit-

Mr. Hale, the same day, presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of annexation, and moved that they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He remarked that when he could get an opportunity, he would propose an amendment, calculated to test the ccuracy of the belief, expressed in the eighth resolution, that the annexation of Texas will add more free than slave States to the Union.

A characteristic scene occurred in the House

seership to which Congress is subjected, and alton Chronicle, a Liberty paper, who is now in Washington reporting for his own paperto expose the servility of Congress to slaveholders, and their enormous usurpations-last year failed to obtain a seat in the Hall. The alleged reason was, that there were more reporters than seats : but every body knew it was because he was reporter for a Liberty paper! This year he has occupied a seat, but, as it seems, by mere sufferance. His presence, however, annoyed a member of the "true Liberty party," Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, who has obtained some little notoriety by advocating the right of petition-the same man, it will be recollected, who styled the Northern Democrals and Whigs, the "troops" of the slaveholder, whom he also styled their "General." In the course of his speech the other day on Texas, he pounced upon the "Democracy," for the favor they were showing the Abolitionists, and "observed that there was an Aband of free colored people, and we know, that olition reporter now in the House, who, as he understood, had applied for a seat at the last ession, and had been refused, but during this ession, had occupied one of the best reporting

The Speaker desired on the following day to make an explanation. He wished to state that the gentleman was entirely mistaken in point the hundreds of thousands of colored people in of fact, in presenting this statement to the the British West Indies, enjoy a little more House. If the reference of the gentleman was, "happiness" and "comfort" now, when they can as the Speaker supposes, to Mr. Joshua Leavitt, the abolition reporter, he would here state that no seat had by him been assigned to that individual, either at the present session or the last. Mr. Clingman, one of the "true Liberty party," expressed his satisfaction at this statement, by one of the "true Democracy." He had

seen the individual named in one of the reporgods they had none, when, from morning till ters scats, and he had supposed it must be with the permission of the presiding officer. The Speaker stated further, that as the work

and occupying temporarily one of the seats." enacted in relation to the reporter of a Whig him that Miller was dving! paper: the whole country would have shaken has been taken, not a plantation fired by them, with excitement. The movement would have an inoffensive man. in revenge for past wrongs—and by some means | been denounced as a high-handed outrage upon other, it has come to pass, if Parliamentary the rights of a large portion of the American creased, from which it is fair to infer that black thousand citizens who voted for the man of their may they not have one assigned to a reporter for them? He who would deny them this right

> of selfish, scheming, malignant politicians, des. from the water? titute of patriotism and common sense. For one, we would rather our right arm should drop so reckless of all right and decency.

Liberty Conventions at Washington, The project of a Liberty Convention at Vashington, on the 1st of March next, we felt ound to notice, on account of the respectable ource whence it emanated, and the zeal with which some very able friends of our cause supported it: but we expressed no opinion as to its expediency. As some of our friends, however, wish us to say yea, or nay, we may as well say, that we concur with Mr. Lewis, in thinking the movement ought to be postponed.

It is now but six weeks before the 1st o March. Information does not circulate so rapidly in the West as the East. It will be near the time appointed, before many of the Liber ty men out this way hear of the agitation of the project. No movement of this kind ought to be undertaken hastily. It should be canvassed several months beforehand, so that the feelings of the whole party might be enlisted in its upport. Then, it should be got up under such cumstances, and with such arrangements, a o give the Convention a peculiarly imposing spect: but these arrangements should be th abject of much deliberation, and such deliberation requires plenty of time. Topics for discussion should be carefully chosen: subjects for inquiry should be carefully selected: a general plan of proceedings well matured, should be at least thought of, before the time of meet ng: but all this requires time and preliminary

nsultation. Another objection is, the peculiarly inauspi ious condition of Washington, which may be expected at the time proposed. One Adminisration will be yielding place to another. This event, with the ceremonies of inauguration will fill the capital with crowds of office-hunt ers, and heartless politicians, and with distract ing, unwholesome excitements, altogether producing such a state of things as would counte act, to a great extent, if not utterly destroy. the influence for good, of the proposed Conver

These considerations lead us, though reluantly, to non-concurrence in the proposition to hold a Liberty Convention at Washington on the first of next March.

Joseph Clark, of Rhode Island, being ked to stand as candidate for the Gubernato rial chair of that State, of which he had bee the Treasurer for more than forty years, replied that as he had enjoyed a good character among his fellow-citizens all his life, he had no notion of losing it now in his old age, by running for Congress on the 8th.

In the Senate on the 8th, Tappan's bill to establish a National Institute of Science, founded upon the Smithsonian Fund, was taken up es are but stale repetitions of newspaner discertain amendments which he had moved to cussions. On the 7th, Mr. Yancey replied

Mr. Clingman, and Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, fol- | the bill. His plan isto have lectures delivered tinues fair. From Pittsburgh out to the Mis of the highest character, such as Mackintosh delivered in London, and Canning listened to

In the House, a motion of John Quincy Ad ams, to allow the use of the Hall to Robert Dale Owen to deliver a series of lectures, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Dromgoole, the great regulator, has a last stepped upon the stage. On the 8th, by | being abundantly supplied for the stage wagons at 75@100c p bushel. neral consent, he introduced a bill to form State out of the territory of Texas, and for its admission into the Union on the 4th of July next. This also was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which now has a fine assortment of bills before it.

of bills before it.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and Caleb Smith delivered himself on the Tabluestion.

Friends' Meeting Disturbed. We learn that at the Friends (Hicksite) Meeting on Sunday in this city, while Joseph A. Dugdale, a minister from Green Plain, in this State was engaged in "supplicating the throne of grace," a minister interrupted the solemnities of the meeting by calling upon the audience to take their seats. This request was not regarded save by a very small sucher. Immediately on the Friend resuming his seat, the meeting was informed that Friend Dugdale was not a nember of the Society of Friends, but had

been regularly disowned for misconduct. Friend Dugdals arose to offer some explan tion when the same person interrupted him, and the meeting closed. We understand this difficulty has grown out of the agitation of the anti-slavery question in the Friends Society. The Friends at Green Plain are known to take lecided anti-slavery action, for which their Quarterly Meeting has been proscribed by the dominant party in the Yearly Meeting. A few individuals have seceded from them, and it is said they now hold their meeting in a private dwelling, and have assumed to disown some of thos who continue to meet for the worship of God in the meeting long since established there; J. A Dugdale is a member of this meeting. Friend Dugdale himself informed us that during his re cent religious tour to Indiana, two of their Monthly Meetings have separated on the subject of slavery and it is not improbable that a imilar course will be taken in other places.

Horrible Murders.

On the 25th of last month, Edward N. Ma none, a young man, in Madison, Va., had son vords with his father, while sitting at the din ner table, who immediately arose, and plunge knife into the heart of his son.

In Illinois, near Jacksonville, lately, another tragedy was enacted. A Mr. Miller was in the habit of beating his wife, and otherwise maltreating her. A son of hers by the name of Knight, coming in one evening, saw his mother in tears, and Miller standing by her with a gun in his hand. Hearing that hisstep-father had of distributing reporters' seats, occupied con- been whipping her, he wrenched the gun from siderable time, "his orders had been not to him, knocked him down, tumbled him out degrading, crushing consciousness weighed prevent any reporter from entering the Hall, the door, and struck him with the ramrod. What was his alarm, when a few minutes after, Just imagine that such a scene had been a neighbor passing by, came in and apprise

Knight has hitherto, borne, the characte

Many politicians of our time," says Ma reports speak true, that the exports of British goods to these same islands, have vastly in- as could be inflicted. Have the sixty-five not to be free, till they are fit to use their freeold story, who resolved not to go into the water choice in the late election, no rights? Out of til he had learned to swim! If men are to wait like white people, multiplying their wants, and the thirty seats to be distributed to reporters for Liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.

The Louisville Journal copies the foregoin would, if he could, strip them of citizenship, styling the sentiments, "judicious remarks or the capability of mankind to enjoy the bless And yet, the Liberty men, because they will ings of free government." Will the Journal not stultify themselves by supporting for office stick to this? How then are the blacks to be parties whose leaders can be guilty of such an fitted for freedom by keeping them in slaveryatrocity, are to be denounced as a faction, a set to learn how to swim, by being always kept

The London Times having remarked that General Jackson's life has been neither "useful from the shoulder, than deposit a vote for men nor ornamental," a wag remarked that even the Times must admit that it was "illustrated by cuts" at New Orleans.

Population of Missouri. The population of Missouri according census just taken, amounts to 511,937. The increase the last four years has been more than 120,000. St. Louis now numbers 34,140, not half the population of Cincinnati.

Assumption of State Debts. W. Cost Johnson, has introduced a preamble nd resolution in the House of Delegates Maryland, in favor of the assumption of the debts of the several States, by the Government

Franklin House, Our neighbors at the Franklin House, who have hung out the Temperance Banner, exhibited to us a fine list of registered names on the first of the New Year. We were glad to se them so well sustained, and hope, before the year shall close, they may have convinced the mmunity that a good, genteel Temperance House can be sustained in Cincinnati.

The Franklin House is located on Main st between Third and Fourth sts.

Anti-Sinvery Meetings and Conventions will be held at the following places, to be at tended by H. L. Freston, S. Brooke, R. W. Witherow and others, and will commence at 10 A. M. On Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th January at Burlington, Clinton Co.
On Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th, Harveysburgh On Friday and Warren County.

The following to be attended by S. Brooke and H. I. Preston—to commence at 2 P. M. on the first day of each

Teston—to communication.

Wednesday and Thursday, 22d and 23d of January, at Antioc, Clinton County.

Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, Martinsville, Clinton Co. inton Co. Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th, Vienna, Clinto

ounty.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th February anketown. Warren Co. Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th do, Goshen, Cler Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th of Feb., New ichmond, Clermont Co. Wednesday and Thursday, 19th and 20th do, Felicity. Jermont Co. Priday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd do, Ripley, Brown

County.

8. Lewis of Cincinnati will also attend at Goshen.

New Richmond, Felicity and Ripley.

Will the friends of the cause please give a wide circulation to the notices of the above meetings?

IFAnti-Slavery Books and Liberty Almanacs will be on hand at all the above named meetings.

dec 28

Preaching Appointments, ND FOREIGN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will visit the following places in the Miami As

and preach.

Jonas Run, Wednesday, Jan'y, 15th, nig Sugar Creek or Centreville, Friday, Jan. 17th, nig Dayton, Saturday and Sabbath. 18th, 19th Wolf Creek, Monday. 19th, at nig West Alexandria, Tuesday, 21st, nig Franklin, Wednesday, 22nd, nig Middletown, Thursday, 23d, nig Oxford, Thursday, 24th, nigh Hamilton, Saturday and Sabbath, 25th and 26th. Will the friends at the above named places circu COMMERCIAL

	Weekly Statement of	the	Cineinnati	Market.
	the state of the s		JANUARY 15	, 1845.
1	REMARKSOur River	keer	s un, and hus	iness con-

water is sufficient for the largest class of our regular traders.

ASHES—Are dull. The nominal rates are 3@34c for ots, and 4@41c for Pearls.

BARKS.—Sales of Chesnut Oak at \$6 50@6 75 p cord. Last sales of Black and White heard of \$3 50@ BEANS-Of every description are dull, the market being abundantly supplied for the present. Sales from

rom the trade. The receipts are light. BROOMS-Are without thange in price, and the re-

The packers are paying, for lump in by wagon from the country, 10, 11, and 121c by 15, according to quality, and for some parcels very superior roll as high as 14c was paid, last week.—
Western Reserve is taken at less, in general. Among the sales of the week from store, we hear of very ordinance of some last as the Sales of good roll at 11c. nary at 8c, and better at 10c. Sales of good roll at 11c. State Bank and CHEESE—Is without change, but remains quite active. We note considerable sales during the week i arcels of from 50 to 100 boxes, at 5c P h; smaller lots at 51c; and some choice pick at 6c. Improved deman 1000 hoxes have gone from one house at 5c round. COOPERAGE .- The quantities of country made bar rels and kegs that have been crowded upon the mark

rates of the city manufacturers. Kegs have been sold from 25, Pork Bris 35 and 374, and Molasses Bris as low as 75c.
The regular rates of City Cooperage are about as follows, lots being bought occasionably below: vir. Tigh Hogsheads, \$1 75@2 00; slack, 1 00; Molasses Barrel: 871c; Pork and Whisky Barrets 45@50c; Flour Barrel 29@30c; and Lard Kegs 23@20c. The market continnes overloaded with all descriptions of Cooperage, and sales from wagon are effected with great difficulty, even

Cotton Yarns continue without change. We quote large parcels at 15@151c cash. & &, and note occasion ruling rate for small parcels is about 16c, cash. We note several sales of Cotton, mostly inferior descrip ions, at previous prices: viz. 3 bales ordinary, at 416 0 bales fair, at 5c cash; and 18 bales fair, at 51c, 4 mos We quote as extremes 41 (26c.

CRANBERRIES.--The market is almost entirel

are. Some sales have been made at \$2 50 p brl.
DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of Spin ts Turpentine at 55@60c; Whale Oil in casks 621c \$ gallon; Whiting 2@21c; Venitian Red in brls 41c. Mad er and Indigo very dult, and no sales. Linseed Oil

68c, with a prospect of a decline.

EGGS.—The packers are paying 14@16c p dozen fo resh-laid, which is now the prevailing market retail FEATHERS.-In Feathers the transaction

ings 75c & box.

delivered, mostly at the former rate. Country brand, a Canal, to a farge extent, sold at \$3.57 @ 3.63, clear Saturday the sales were moderate, at about same rate and Monday the article was dull. Small sales were made at Canal at \$3.58 @ 3.64. clear, and from wagon and store at \$3.60 @ 3.61, and

FREIGHTS-Have declined considerably. We quo	te
the following as the common rates of the shipments	o
the last two or three days:	
To New Orleans— Whisky." @62\c Pork, \(\phi\) bbl	
To Pittsburgh— Pound Freight	
To St. Louis— Pound Freight	

FRUITS. (dried.)-We noticed one sale last wee rom the country of 400 bush. Apples at 75c p bush. Since hen several lots have arrived, and were taken at 80c. ome sales have been made out of store at 85./ Peaches are in limited demand. Sales from wagons and boat t \$1 12@1 15.

from wagon at 56@621c p bushel; good eating bring 21075. Retail sales of eating at 181025c p peck. Dranges \$4 00@4 50 \$ 100; Lemons \$4 00 \$ box. GINSENG—Is in better demand, and would comand 24c. None arriving this week.

I weeks past, have induced the Millers here to put the price up to 75c p bushel of 60 lbs. The dema large. Sales of Corn in market at 30@35c, in large and small quantities. Sales from boat at 31@33c. Sales of Oats in market at 23@28c, and at River at 23c The most common price from the market wagons is 25c GROCERIES.—The sales of New Orleans Sugars ontinue large, at a slight decline. The prevailin rates have been 41051 B th for fair to prime, new. We quote 234@25c p gallon as the extremes fo arge and small quantities of Molasses. We note sale of Rio Coffee at previous rates, viz. for common 7c. fai 71c, good 71c, strictly prime 71c in retail quantitie Sizable sales of good are made at 71c. Within the las hree or four days, considerable sales of fair to good New Orleans Sugars, new, have been made at 4, 44, and

HAIR AND BRISTLES .- Retail sales of Come Hair or plasterers' use, at 25c & bushel from store. Sales o or the latter 40c for No 1 and 20c for No 2. HOPS.—The inquiry has continued quite Very few Western in store. Eastern are held at 16c .-

ouse, in Covington, last week, sales took place by auon, to the extent of 14 hhds, second quality To at 1163c. This Tobacco was from Greenupsburgh, Ky and we are pleased to learn that the sales were ory to both buyers and the planters. OILS .- Tanners' Oil \$15@22 p brl; Castor 70@1000

eed Oil at 65c, barrels included. Single barrel from store and mill at 69@70c & gallon. Lard Oil remain

Men, with scarr'd, mart'd, mark'd and red or ner in scess, lisgrace to manly health or manly graces, Begulsive walking libels on natural beauty, Here read in plainest terms your proper duty: Go with clear conscience and with clearer thought To the address below, when you have used and bought A cake of Jones' famous Chemical Soap, All scars and marks will vanish, aye, clope From your disfigured face. Beauty reigns now On cheek, on neck, on chin, on hands, on brow! FOR ERUPTIONS, CHAP'B FLESH, or disfigurement of, or discolored skin, nothing has ever acted as charmingly as the genuine Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. It imparts almost instantaneously to the skin a smoothness, a clearness, and a softness truly beautiful. The clearest fact of its excellence is that it is counterfeited in all directions; therefore, mind, get none but Jones' Soap; buy no where else but at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chathem street, or 323 Hroadway, or 139 Fulton street, Brooklin, 8 State street, Boston. PROVISIONS.—The Provision market does not dis play much activity yet. The sales are considerable in imber, but small in the aggregate. The principal sales of Pork are at the following rates: viz. Clear \$10.00 pe rl, Mess 9.00; Thin Mess 8.50 @ 8.75; Prime 7.00 @ 7.25, and Rump 6.50 @ 6.65. Hams partially cured 50 Shoulders do. do. 21 @ 21c; hog-round, country, 31. Lard, Nos. 1 and 2, in bris. and kegs, 51 @ 51c. per p. The transactions in Lard were quite heavy last weel and week before. Most of the No. 1 in market is now neld at 5% (@ 6c, and the inquiry is less.

A. Cincinnati.—Just received and opening, a fresh and seasonable stock of goods of every description of goods, which he will sell wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in the Eastern Cities. The attention of Country Morchants is particularly solicited from the fact, that you can find every thing you want in a country store, which will save you the trouble of picking up all over town, viz: lower price than was ever before known in this market The decline has been produced by the unusualty low price of Turks Island, which is selling in small lots at about 30c, cash and time. We note a sale this week, of 3000 bushels T. I., at 251c cash; and sales of Kanawha as

ed to sell at present rates. We notice some sales from wagons at \$3 85@3 90. It is held in store at \$4 00@ 121 p bushel. Flax is in active demand at \$1 00@ 105. No sales of Hemp or Timothy since our last. TOBACCO .- Sales of Six Twist, prime quality, at 50 nd Missouri 12 at 12tc.

Ohio. Lafayette Franklin amilton ake Erie

BEESWAX-Is firm at 24c from the country and 25c

ceipts are sufficiently large for the trade. Price \$1 00 @1 12 for common, and 2 00@2 25 for the Union Vilage manufacture, φ dozen.

BUTTER—Continues firm. The packers are paying,

at the extremely low rates,
COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.—The prices

remely limited. Prices range from 24 to 26c P th. FISH.—The receipts are considerable. We quote regular rates as follows; viz. Codfish, large and small p brl; Mackerel, No 1, 13 50@14 00; No 2, 12 00@ 2 50; Lake Fish 7 50@8 00; Salmon 16 00@17 50; Her

FLOUR.—We have had two other active days in the flour market the past week. On Friday last the City fills were nearly cleared out, at \$3.68 @3.70 per brl.

them at cost.

A good stock of Black and Natural Lynx, Silver Bad
ger, Mock Sable and Grey Fox Muffs still on hand
which will be sold very low.

WM. DODD,
jan 9 3delw
Main street, below Fourth.

of the most serious and obstinate cases of lung disease y Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, after they had ba says the Doctor, "in which I had that entire confidence Chas, Streater, M. D. Wilkesbarre, Pa. certifies the the Balsam had cured many in that place, especially William Wurtz, Esq. attorney at law, of general debi

ity and a cough of long standing. "I have used Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in cas of confirmed cough, pain in the side and spitting of lood, attended with other difficulties, and find it to b the most efficacious remedy I have yet used, and feel no

GRAIN .- The very light receipts of Wheat for seve

A sale of 6 bales good Ohio new, a few days ago, at 130

HIDES .- Sales of good Dry Missouri Hides with the week at 9½c 秒 肽 cash.

INSPECTED TOBACCO.—At the Planters' War

Sperm (winter) \$1 00@1 25; Whale 50@65c; Palm 8@ oc. Sweet Oil, in baskets, \$5 00@5 50. Sales of Lin

t 50@55c p gallon by large quantities.

SALT.—Sales at the River this week, of Kanawha and Kanawha Alum, at 25c. For the latter, this is a

SEEDS.—Clover is firm, and holders are not dist

WOOL-Though the season for this article is over traggling lots continue to come in, which are taken a rices varying from the following rates to 2c 🛡 🖒 les Tub-washed 25@30c \$ \$; Common to Quarter-Bloom fleece, 25@30c; Half Blood, 30@32; Three-quart Blood, 39(634: Full Blood, 34(6374c. We notice a sal om store, of 1100 lbs good clean tub-washed, at 32c

COTTON YARNS, &c.--15,000 lbs. Pittsburgh Cotton 1,000 lbs. Batting; st rec d on consignment and for sale low by MILLER, McCULLOUGH & Co.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST. Between Mein and Sycamore Streets,
Cincinnati, O.
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of all
kinds, done with neatness and despatch.
jan 13 wly Just 15 wiy

JUST PUBLISHED -- The Social Singing Book; A collection of Glees, or Part
Songa, Rounds, Madrigals, etc., chiefly from European
Masters, with an introductory course of Elementary
Exercises and Solleggios, designed for Singing Classes
and Schools of Ladies and Gentlemen. By Wa. B.
BRADBURY. Price 50 cts.

The publishers confidently anticipate a large sale for
the above. The great favor with which the following recently published works have been received by the public,
justifies their anticipations. Alabama 10ns. by Wh. D. Janes B. Brands B. Price 75 cts.

The School Singer; Or Young Choir's Companion—Tenth Edition. Wm. B. Brandsun and C. W. Sambars. Used in the Public Schools of Cincinnati. Price 40 cts. Missouri. Indiana. Louisiana. Kentucky. CHURCH ORGANS. -- MR. KOEHNKE COR. Virginia. Illinois. Tennessee. Georgia.

tinues the manufacture of Parlor and Church Or-gans, at his Factory at the head of Sycamore street. To show the estimation in which his Organs are held, the following certificate is subjoined in relation to one he has recently erected for the Episcopal Church at Marita.
"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend to the public generally, Mr. John Koehnke's build of Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, North Carolina, Marietta, O., Nov. 26. jan 13 d&wly Eastern Banks generally. York city

‡@1 pren

by Elder Willia

EXCHANGE.

Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers.

At the latest dates

On Sabbath Morning, January 12th, Mrs. Fanny wife of Rev. J. C. White of this city, of an affection of the brain. New England papers please copy.

Elegant Muffs.-I have two Isabel

they stigmatise as "patent medicines." And transcer

We cite from men whose opinions would not suffe

minent in their profession.

comparison with any of the faculty.

sitation in recommending it to the public.

known for consumption in every stage.

ine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold by

Dr. S. Kilman, of Boundbrook, N. J. also conced

In fact, the proof of the extraordinary efficacy of thi

medicine is so conclusive and overwhelming that it is

olly for any to deny that it cures when all other ren

lies, prescriptions and modes of treatment utterly fail.

Black Cassimere Hats .- This very fash

onable and genteel Hat, made of good material, and to

veur, can be had low, at the corner of Main and Fifth

GLOBE FOUNDRY.

Corner of Pearl and Vine streets, Cincinnati.
C. H. RIGDON, CITY SEALER.
Janufacturer of all kinds of Castings, &

Men, with scarr'd, marr'd, mark'd and red or fie

or 139 Fulton street, Brooklin, 8 State street, Bost G. F. THOMAS, Main street between Third and Fourth, opposite 6 ette Office, Agent for Cincinnati.

wn, viz:

seres, Vestings, Snawis, 2005-50 cases Boots and Shoes; 50 do Hats and Caps; 200 Brass Clocks; 20 crates Queensware, &c.

G. BOWEN has 30 Sofas on hand of ve

do Saturitis;

do Rerseys;

bales Rod and White Flannel;

do Ticks;

do Canton Flannel;

cases Bleached Sheetings and

bales Black and White Wadd

GEO. JACKINS, M. D., Cambridge, Md

Corner of Fourth and Walnut sts

eason being somewhat advanced. I am willing nem at cost.

Boston, 60 days

P. Stratton, Mr.

On Tuesday Evening, January 7th, Stratton, Mr. James Clark, to

C. Diving Flues. D. D. D. D. Flue that en STRAUB'S FLAME-ENCIRCLED OV-EN COOKING STOVE,

J. E. HALL, F. A. WHEELER, A. L. L. GUITTEAU,

PORTSMOUTH PACKET

JOHN LOCK WOOD,

ustifies their anticipations.

The Psalmodist; A choice collection of Psalm

ongregations, Singing Schools and Munical Associations. By Wm. B. Bradbury and Thomas Hastings.

J. SANDERS. Uses in the triangle of the Koung Choir; Or School Singing Book.

The Young Choir; Or School Singing Book.

y Wm. B. Bradder and C. W. Sanders Thirtieth housand. Price 25 cts.

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WM. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 110 Main street, between Third and For

MANUFACTURER AND DRALER IN STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, am-Bont Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

No. 22 Columna Street.

EN COOKING STOVE.

The above cut is a longitudinal, vertical section,—showing the interior arrangement of my Stove—which is constructed on truly philosophical principles, differing materially from any other now manufactured. This remarkable Stove is manufactured at the Washington Foundry, on Vine street, and sold wholesale and retail in the old Type Foundry buildings, by the subscriber, who warrants this Stove superior to any other moved in use.

"This is to certify that we have used Mr. Straub's new "Flame Encircled Oven" Cooking Stove; we are perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this Stove is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this store is the hest and most perfectly satisfied that this satisfied that this satisfied that this satisfied that this satisfied that the satisfied that this satisfied that this satisfied that this satisfied that the satisfied that this satisfied that the satisfied that the satisfied that this satisfied that the satisfied tha

ectly satisfied that this Stove is the best and most per-fect cooking apparatus for baking, roasting, &c. with little wood, we have ever seen. It is certainly super-

ittle wood, we have ever seen. It is certainly suprior to any now in use.

Wm. Graham, John, near Third.
J. D. Caldwell, George street.
E. Fosdick, John st.
H. Brown, Hotel, corner of Broadway and Second.
Maria Shields, Harrison st.
Thomas Benedict, Vine st.
Maria Blakely, boarding house, Vine st."
I will sell the Patent Right by States and Counties.
jan 10 w ISAAC STRAUB, Patentee.

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY, -- The MO THE MEDICAL FACULTY, --The most popular Medical Journal in the world, --Republication of THE LONDON LANCET, New Series, a Journal of British and Foreign Medical and Chemical Science, Criticism, Literature and News. Editor-MR. WAKELY, Surgeon, M. P. Sub-Editor-Henny Benner, M. D.

In announcing the renewal of the republication of the London Lancet, it is proper to state that the cause of its suspension in this country was, the enlargement of the original edition to such an extent as to render it impossible to republish the work entire at the price at which Extraordinary Triumph in the Healing Art.—Educational habit, prejudices early imbibed, pecuniary interest, profes-sional pride—all

original edition to such an extent as to render it impos-sible to republish the work entire at the price at which the American edition had been fixed.

The undersigned have now made arrangements for the prompt and regular issue of a handsome and com-plete edition, with all the engravings and wood cuts included, of the London Lancet in monthly parts. This work has long been celebrated as the most valuable pe-riodical for medical practitioners ever published. It is edited with great ability and industry, and contains reports of all the Medical Lectures of consequence, of all new cases and information in the practice of Meditine and Surgery, and in short of every event that has a earing upon the interests of the medical profession. In its present enlarged form the Lancet will contain

exposition of the principles of the science, both of In-organic and Organic Chemistry.

Also, a course of Lectures on The Operations or Surgery, and on Diseases and Accidents requiring Operations, by ROBERT LISTON, Esq., containing numerous Illustrations. There are eleven of these Lec-tures published, none of which have been republished in this country. country.

this country.

A department is now allotted to Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica. Every new remedy, every new process made known throughout Europe and America for preparing Chemicals and Vegetable Remedies, will be found in this part of the Lancet in an intelligible form; also all the news relating to the state and progress of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and the Drug Trade; also the Transactions of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Societies. Wistar's Ralsam of Wild Cherry to be the heat medicin The attention of Apothecaries and Chemists is respectfully called to this department of the improved

edition.

The American edition will be a perfect fac simile of the English one, in the same form, size, and number of pages, printed on the best paper, with large and readable type. pages, printed on the best paper, with large and readable type.

The high cost of the English edition has prevented its general circulation in the United States, but by the arrangement of republishing it in New York, and the low price of subscription, it comes within the reach of all. It should be stated also, that the character of the Lancet is adapted to the knowledge of a general reader, and that it would be a valuable periodical in the hands of every intelligent man, even though he be little acquainted with the professional terms in which medical matters are commonly wrapped up.

Persons subscribing for the Lancet should state particularly whether they wish their subscription to commence with the volume—and should also write plainly

whether they wish their subscription to comhe Town, County, and STATE where the PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable always in advance. No subscription will be received without prepayment, and none will be continued after the time paid for shall have expired, unless the same bo

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throughout the country to solicit subscriptions to the "Lancet." Persons wishing to subscribe to the work will please address as above. Letters containing mo-ney for subscriptions to Periodicals or Papers can be franked by the Postmaster and sent free. jan 14 1d&2w BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY. North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main str

North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main greet.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the above at the old stand, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Weighing Instruments of a superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms, among which are the following: Platform Scales of all sizes;

Brass and Common do;

Brass and Too Reason of all sizes. Bo Counter State of the Read o

nov 20-daw-1v

WILLIAM PETTIT, EXCHANGE BROPRODUCE DEALER, Has just opened an Exchange Office, No. 56 Third street, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Money Department. — Kastern and Western Draughts, Gold, (American and Forciem), Silver, Bank Notes, (current and uncurrent,) bought and sold. Rong & C., purchased.

REFERENCE:—Avery, Ogden & Co., Wm. Lippencott
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Rr. I. Cruse, N. Harris & Son, Johnston & more. Kellys & Conyngham-N, Otleans Murray & Semmes—Washington. Georgeogetown. G. & A. Wells—Wellsville. Caven Carpente & Bro., Heary Lewis, I Batter, James Gilmon—Cincinnati. E. & Batter, James Gilmon—Cincinnati. E. & Batter, James Gilmon—Cincinnati. COTTON.--28 bales Mississippi Cotton, re-ceived per Lancet, and for sale by Jan 13 B. URNER, Columbia st.

WEEKLY HEBALD AND PHILANTHROUST.

***THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE

Reading too Fast.

ANECDOTE OF AN AFRICAN PREACHER .- Ther lived in the immediate vicinity a respectable man, who had become interested on the subject of religion, and who had begun with some earnestness to search the scripture. He had read but few chapters when he became greatly perplexed with some of those passages which an inspired apostle has declared "hard to be under-stood." In this state of mind he repaired to our minister for instruction and help, and found him at noon, on a sultry day in summer, labori-ously engaged in hoeing corn. As the man ap-proached, the preacher, with patriarchal simlicity, leant upon the handle of his hoe, and listened to his story. "Uncle Jack," said he, "I have discovered lately that I am a great sinner, and I commenced reading the Bible that I might learn what I must do to be saved. But have met with a passage here," holding up his Bible, "which I know not what to do with. It

is this, 'God will have mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth.' What does this mean?" A short pause intervened, and the old African replied as follows: Master, if I have been correctly informed, it has not been more than a day or two since you commenced reading the Bible, and if I remember rightly, that passage you have mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long before you get to that—at the very beginning of the gospel— it is said, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Now, have you done with that? The truth is you read entirely too fast. You

must begin again and take things as God has been pleased to place them. When you have done all you are told to do in Matthew, come and we will talk about Romans,' Having thus answered, the preacher resume his work, and left the man to his own reflecand good sense characterized in this reply?— Could the most learned polemic more effectually have met and disposed of a difficulty? The entleman particularly interested in this inci-lent, gave me an account of it with his own

He still lives, and will, in all probability. see this statement of it. Most readily will he testify to its strict accuracy; and most joyfully will he now say, as h said to me then, "It convinced me most fully of the mistake into which I had fallen. I took the old man's advice! I saw its propriety and wisdom, and hope to bless God forever for send-ing me to him."

ANECDOTE OF A STAMMERER,-During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men who were drafted from his company to make their objections, if they had any against going into the service. Accordingly, one of them, who had an impediment in his speech, came up to the captain and made his bow.

"What is your objection?" asked the captain.

"I ca-ant go," answered the man, "because st-st-stut-ter." "Stutter!" says the captain, "you don't go there to talk, but to fight."

"Ay, but they'll p-p-put me on g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh-who goes there?"

"Oh, that is no objection, for they will place some other sentry with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."

"Well, b-b-but I may be taken and r-r-r-run through the gravity before I was not recovered.

through the g-g-guts before I can cry for qu-ququ-quarter!"
This last plea prevailed, and the captain out of humanity laughing heartily, dismissed him.

it?"
"Well, I did, hoss," ugh-ugh-o-o my innards,
If that ister critter's dyin' agonies didn't stir a
ruction in me equal to a smallairthquake, then
taint no use sayin' it—it squirmed like a sar-

pent when that killin' stuff touched it; but"pent when that killin such touched it, but and here, with a countenance made up of suppressed agony and present determination, he paused as if to give force to his words, and slow-stations of the outcurat.

Sold in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, y and deliberately remarked—"If you get two chickens from me for that live animal, I'll be switched," and seizing his seal-skin he vanished The shout of laughter and the contortions of the company at this finale, would have made a spectator believe that they had all been swal wing oysters alive .- St. Louis Reveille. MISERIES OF AN EDITOR .- While half a doze

men are waiting for copy, a friend comes in, and holds a chat with you about nothing at all. When you have received returns of an impor tant election, and arranged all your newspaper in order to make out a statement, three or for persons come in, seize upon your well arranged file, and confuse your brain by questions about

the news.

While you are in a fine vein of writing on white you are in a line vein of writing on a favorite topic, some one steps behind, slaps you on the shoulder, and asks, what is the news? While you are intently occupied in reading or writing, a couple of persons walk up and down the room, spitting, talking, whistling,

when your whole time in the forenoon barely sufficient to eke out matter for an even-ing paper, to lose an hour or two in idle chat with friends whom you cannot send to the devil—however devoutly you may wish them there.

To be interrupted by a person who has nothing to say in connection with your vocation.

But the worst and most frequent misery is

nience, and despatch, in all the operations of Cooking, render this Stove decidedly the most preferable to any other ever offered to the public.

For the operation of this Stove, we respectfully refer to the following persons having it in use:

C. Bates, Geo. Shillito, J. C. Norris, E. Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O. Aldrich, M. Peckham, M. Hunt, F. Diserens, — Smith, Morris Cromeline, B. Sterrett, M. Broad well, Rev Dr. Aydelotte, Dr. Woodward, Thos T. Whitehead, M. Moore, R. P. Donogh, Dr. Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm. Culbertson, J. B. Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby and Young, Robert H. Moorhead, David T. Disney, Wm. Kraus, C. Openheimer, S. McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H. F. Maybaum, Joseph Goodlee, J. H. Merriweather, Mrs. Bogert, John Owen, Dr. J. Allen, Adolph Louis, A. Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T. Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynne, Edgar M. Gregory, Chas E. Morse, John Sharp, A. Cutter, Francis Whitton, J. C. Geisendorf, J. Kendell, J. W. Taylor, W. J. Madeira, W. T. Jones, M. F. McClure, J. F. Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W. W. Wilson, J. K. McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr. Richards, D. B. Lapton, Wm. Woods, R. McMore, J. D. Carpenter, Miss Harts, — Decamp, John Kugler, — Culium, Mr. Cook, C. D. Coffin, Semuel R. Hamilton, Charles W. Cady, Dr. A. Curtis, — Jones, Wm. Goldsmith, John Jameison, J. G. Anthony, John Hilton, — Harrison, B. McLenan, James Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr. Whiteside, Gen John Snyder, S. Menken, R. D. Clark, Wm. H. H. Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr. Padgett, S. B. Hayden, J. L. Van Boren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Sammel Ewst, K.y.; J. P. Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W. Sawyer, J. D. &. S. Bascom, Franklin House, Warnell House, Mr. Stabler, Sammel Ewst, K.y.; J. P. Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W. Sawyer, J. D. &. S. Bascom, Franklin House, Warnell House, Mr. Stabler, Sammel Ewst, K.y.; J. Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W. Sawyer, J. D. &. S. Bascom, Franklin House, Warnell House, Mr. Sawyer, M

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Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, have been declared to
the world. The original article is only

ticle is only ared by Dr. prepared by Dr.
Swayne,
N. W. corner of 8th and Race sts, Phila. All other

past.

Northbridge, Mass., March 30, 1843.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND BYSPEPSIA.

Geo. W. Thurston, residing at Graton, Mass., in a communication addressed to Dr. Starkweather, says:
"I have experienced the most beneficial results from the use of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir. For three or four years previous to my taking this medicine, I was seriously affected with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint. I had consulted several physicians, and made use of various pills and other medicines before the public, some of which had an injurious effect, others seemed to give temporary relief, without in the least degree removing the causeof my complaint. I have been subject to a very weak and sick stomach, and been for weeks together unable to eat the most harmless and soluble kinds of food without severe distress at the stomach, or vomiting it up immediately after taken. This was accompanied sometimes with a loss of appetite, at other times with an appetite, which neither any kind or quantity of food could satisfy. I was troubled about a year before making use of this medicine with a hard pain in the left side, attended with a kind of languor, great depression of spirits, and a general debility of the whole system. Nearly all these complaints or symptoms which I have mentioned, with many others, are now entirely cured by the use of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir."

Such indeed is the testimony everywhere given in its favor, where its remarkable virtues have been tested.

Elixir."
Such indeed is the testimony everywhere given in its favor, where its remarkable virtues have been tested.
Price \$1 per bottle. A pamphlet containing a treatise on Liver Complaints, with proofs of the efficacy of this medicine, may be had free of charge where the Riixir is for sale.

Sold only by SANFORD & PARK,
At their Western Depot of Valuable Medicines, dec 18 Corner of Fourth and Walnut sts.

arefore at injecty to unication in any way you please, unication in any way you please, JOHN BOLTON. his communication in any way Yours respectfully, Cincinnati, May 10, 1842. Messrs. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to ender justice to Dr. White for a cure so complicated and ad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish be following. N. W. corner of 8th and Race sts, Phila. All other preparations from this valuable tree, are worthless imitations of the oxorioxa.

Sold in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by E. B. HINMAN, 80ld in Cincinnati, 90ld in C ne following: I had been afflicted for five years with fevers, ague and

nse of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an "alterative," and its effects

Dr. White's MAGIC LINIMENT, &c. To be interrupted by a person who has nothing to say in connection with your vocation.

But the worst and most frequent misery is, for a person to take seat by your desk, and read one of your papers, although he observe the strictest silence.—N. O. Courier.

Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves.

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Telescent the certificates, &c., in this paper as to these invaluable remedies.

Sold at Dr. White's Infirmary, Sixth street, second building from Main, opposite Galt House, Cincinn ati.

DLUMBER AND PUMP MAKER. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has established a Plumber shop on Fifth st, the third door from Elm, on the east side of Elm and south side of Fifth st, where on the east side of Elm and south side of Fifth st, where I am prepared to accommodate all who may want Hydrants and Punns. I also feel myself capable of fitting up Bathing rooms, in the best manner. I have on hands the best quality of common Hydrants, also a valve Hydrant, of a superior quality with wooden and iron cases, which I warrant nether to leak nor freeze. The valve Hydrants have been in use under one hundred and fifty feet pressure and the property of the shortest notice, and of easonable terms.

By strict attention to business, and by good workmanship, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. You will call at my shop and examine for yourselves.

PERRY J. MOORE,

Ohio Mechanics Institute.)

Ohio Mechanics Institute, This is to certify that Perry J. Moore exhibited at the Seventh Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workmanship, of excellent finish and design, and entitled to a certificate of superiority. In testimony whereof this certificate is a warded. Given under our hands this 22d day of July, 1844.

Thos. G. Shaffer, Secty. JNO. P. POOTE, Pres. nov I welly



CREAT EXCITEMENT!

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK
Of Boots ever affered in Cincinnati
CHAPIN & CO. still continue to offer Boots at
such LOW PRICES as to put it completely out of
the power of any concern in the West to compete with
them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling Boots for the last six months, at prices far below
those of any other establishment in this or any other Western city, and notwithstanding the late abortive attempts
of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to go

ern city, and notwithstanding the late abortive attempt of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to a AHEAD, and hold out a list of prices that challenge con petition. Below is given a fair specimen of their price and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find lower rate in the West:

500 cases Thick Boots, from \$18 to \$21 per case;

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100 do Boys do, from \$1 12½ to 1.25 per pair;

50 do Youth's do, from \$5 to \$1 per pair;

25 do stout Caff, \$24 per case;

Shoes at the same low rates. 35 do stout Calf, \$24 per case;
Shoes at the same low rates.
The public may rest assured that our Boots are a bet ter article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We injend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the East, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.

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N. B. I will take in exchange for Blinds, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

nov8 d-wiy**

HENRY READ.

scriber has recently received a large scortment of Common Goods, suitable for the country trade, such as Common Goods, suitable for the country trade, such as Common Teas;
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Dipt and C. C. Bowls, assorted sizes;
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which together with the stock of fancy and printed Wares on hand, render the assortment complete.
The attention of Country Merchants is particularly in vited, as the Goods will be repeaked to order on the ed, as the Goods will be repacked wheel, as the Goods will be repaired to order on the ones favorable terms for eash or approved paper.

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TTO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, -- The sub

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

TOR all diseases of the Skin—Tetter, Erysipelas, scurvey, general debility, Constitutional diseases produced by the injudicious use of mercury, arsenic, quinine &c., &c., from impurity of the blood, Syphilis, Venereal, &c. These Pills possess all the valuable properties of the fluid extract at one fourth the price.

They will be found effectual in clearing the complexion and removing blotches, dry and watery pimples of the face, sallowness of the skin, &c.

It has long been a desideratum to combine the invaluable medical properties of sarsaparilla with other remedial agents, in the form of a pill. This object has been fully attained by the proprietor after long and persevering efforts—the success of it has now shoot the test of experience for many years, and the most satisfactory results produced from their use.

They have been employed by many Physicians in charge of Hospitals, Infrinaries, &c., with the most gratifying results. Price 25 cents per box. DR. LEIDY'S charge of Hospitals, Infirmatics, &c., with the most grat fying results. Price 25 cents perbox. Also, Dr. Leidy's Medicated Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. combined with other vegetable extracts, (possessing twice the strength of other preparations,) which renders it a medicine of great ability in the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, scrofula, Venereal, &c. Dr. Leidy's Equation Chintenet for the cure of Cates. arising from impurity of the blood, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, scrofuls, Venereal, &c.

Dr. Leidy's Eruption Ointment for the cure of Tetter, Itch, and all cruptions of the skin. This ointment has cured thousands. It is warranted free from mercury, is perfectly safe, and may be used at all times, as it has no unpleasant smell. By using the ointment and pill together, the persons may rest assured of being permanently cured of the most inveterate cruption. Price 25 cts.

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Very details of the desired of the contraction of the contract

ous and discreet famines, and ifrequested will act as Guardian.

The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with no desire of pecuniary profit, intending to make it, so far as he is concerned, a purely benevotent object. He has fitted up three rooms for the reception of pupils, each of which will accommodate sixty; and engaged competent male and female teachers. As the success of this enterprise depends mainly upon the co-operation of those for whom the institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support. whom the Institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support.

For the accommodation of numbers who wish to pursue one or more studies, but who are unable to attend during the regular school hours, we would say, that a time for each recitation has been fixed upon. Young men and young women are often so situated that their occupations would not suffer by an absence of an hour in the forenoon or afternoon, and who could by a careful use of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day. We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

Letters for further information should be directed to Hiram S. Gilmore, Principal, non 30-dawly

AYDEN, ELLIOT & CO., No. 209 Main street, west side, four doors above Fifth, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings and Variety Goods, Cutlery, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., &c., c., c., most of which are received on consignment, with instructions to sell at auction, without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices. on prices.
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For sale at the lowest prices.

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DR, HOSSACK'S EXPECTORANT
BALSAN.

THIS highly popular Medicine is Compounded of Extracts of Liverwort, Hoarhound, Wild Cherry In Celand Moss, Elecampane, and a variety of other vegetable ingredients, all of which are highly appreciated by the Medical Profession for Pulmonary complaints. An invaluable medicine for severe Colds, long standing Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty in Expectoration, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, all Pulmonary Diseases and Consumption in its first stages.

This Balsam is not recommended as an infallible cure for Consumption in overy stage of the disease; but it is offered as a highly valuable remedy for that most faile disease in its most incipient stage. For Difficulty in Expectoration, severe Colds, and long standing Coughs, it will invariably prove an infallible cure. For Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat, the Expectorant Balsam will be found to be an efficacious remedy—for Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough, its remedial virtues—have most other medicines for Pulmonary Diseases, in being agreeable to the taste and perfectly safe.

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